

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1656.—Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

ADVISERS of mining shares DISCOUNTED IN THE OPEN MARKET may be referred to the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED or DOUBTFUL MINING may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

CROFTS solicits orders for the following shares, founded on their merits, upon the high probability in each and all of them advancing in value:—
Chiverton. East Basset.
Chiverton Moor. East Caradon.
Gwilo. East Lovell.
North Croft. East Carn Brea.
North Croft. Providence.
North Croft. Wheal Seton.
North Croft. Prince of Wales.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following shares:—
Anglo-Brazil, 20s 6d. 15 E. Caradon, £5 17s 6d. 20 Prosper Untd., £23.
Contino, 9s. 10 Great Laxey, £18½. 1 Providence, £30½.
Contales, £3 3s. 9d. 25 Gt. No. Laxey, 20s. 50 Prince of Wales, £51 9
Silver Moor, £5¼. 20 Hingston Down, £27½. 50 North Dolcoath, 4s.
Don Pedro, £5. 15 Marke Valley, £5 2s 6d. 50 Redmoor, 5s.
Drake Walls, 6s. 9d. 40 New Quebrada, 17s 6d. 1 Wheal Basset, £69.
East Russell, £2 16 s. 30 North Croft, £4 18 s. 9. 50 Wheal Grenville, 18s.
Rosewarne, 4s. 25 No. Treskerby, £13½.
AYER of Marke Valley, at £4¼; Mineral Rights, 8s.; Bryn Gwilo, 3s.; North Croft, £4 16s. 8d.

R. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for May contains the tenth of a series of articles on Investments, with such information as is necessary to guide investing investors; and a comparison of mines and other associated undertakings. Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., 6d. per copy, or 6s. annually, post free.

R. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—MR. JOHN BATTERS, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C., informs shareholders in the above company who have communicated with him by that the replies to his Circular are so numerous as to preclude his answering them individually; and he, therefore, adopts this method of congratulating shareholders on their unanimity respecting the expediency of winding-up concerns. Proxies, when the day of meeting is fixed, shall be forwarded to shareholder.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Closing Prices, Friday Evening, May 17.

Buyers.		Sellers.	
Chiverton.....	£ 2½ - 2½	Great Vor.....	£17½ - £18½
Chiverton Moor.....	2½ - 2½	Marke Valley.....	4½ - 5
Contales.....	2½ - 2½	North Treskerby.....	32s 6d - 37s 6d
Contino.....	2½ - 2½	North Croft.....	4 13 9 - 4 16 3
Caradon.....	2½ - 2½	Providence.....	30 - 31
Carn Brea.....	2½ - 2½	Tincroft.....	14½ - 15
Lovell.....	2½ - 2½	West Chiverton.....	67 - 68
Russell.....	2½ - 2½	West Seton.....	130 - 140
North Downs.....	4 - 4	Wheal Basset.....	67½ - 70
Retallack.....	4 - 4	Wheal Mary Ann.....	15 - 16
Pr. of Wales.....	51s. - 52s.	Wheal Seton.....	110 - 115

ESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN are dealers in all the above at close market prices, and refer their friends to their remarks on p. 323.
May 17, 1867. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Longly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, Central Spain, and East Snaefell shares.

ESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment.

ESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: Bank of England.

HN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
(SWORN BROKER),
45, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS AND SHARES, on commission only.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. R. EMERSON, 28, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET,
LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Laxey, Stray Park, and Amalgamated, Rose and Chiverton United, West St. Ives, Budnick, Conchial Alice Alfred, and Abraham Consols.
Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.
Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and thirteen in London.

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the following shares, at net prices:—
Consols, £3 1s. 40 Rosewarne Con., 2s 3d. 20 Central Miners, 3s 9d.
Ram, 6s. 8d. 40 New Lovell, 11s. 3d. 30 Calbeck Fells, 12s.
Contales, 8s. 9d. 60 Frontino, 8s. 3d. 25 So. Condurrow, 13s 9d.
Great Vor, £18½. 10 Gt. No. Downs, 2s. 40 Oak Tor, 12s. 6d.
Bok's Kitchen, £10 11 s. 5 Wheal Buller, £24 1 s. 20 Pendennis, 13s.
Stray Park, £4 7s. 6d. 10 Gt. No. Downs, 2s. 40 Oak Tor, 12s. 6d.
Basset & Grylle, 27s 6d. 40 Prince of Wales, 52s. 50 Don Pedro, 46s 6d pm.
Broadfoot, £34½. 1 Devon Gt. Con., £40s. 10 Great Laxey, £28.
South France, £16½. 1 Wheal Seton, £112½. 1 South Croft, £17.
Wheal Uny, 22s. 6d. 8 W. Chiverton, £64½. 2 West Frances, £28½.
Wheal Agar, 26s. 9d. 20 W. Chiverton, £64½. 25 W. Maria & For., 21s.
Grenville, 5s. 3d. 20 East Russell, £22 14s. 10 East Lovell, £28½.
Grenville, 18s. 40 East Grenville, 45s. 30 Frank Mills, 20s. 6d.
Drake Walls, 6s. 6d. 30 W. Drake Walls, 2s. 3d. 30 Lady Bertha, 2s. 3d.
Rosewarne, 2s. 9d. 20 Rosewarne Uni., 2s. 9d. 15 Gt. Retallack, £4½.
Bryn Valley, £4 16 s. 15 Rosewall Hill, 36s. 9d. 20 North Croft, £4½.
Marke Valley, £4 16 s. 10 Chiverton, 25½. 10 West Caradon, £23½.
BUYER of West Kitty, 1 Devon Consols, Providence, &c.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Don Pedro, £25 2s. 6d.; 20 Anglo-Brazil, 19s.; 50 Pestalozza, £3; 60 Alamillos, 23s. 9d.; 70 United Mexican, £10 10s. 6d.; 80 Rosa Grande, 12s.; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 9s.; 100 New Quebrada, 12s.; 150 Worthing, 12s.; 175 Kapunda, 5s.; 10 St. Johny, 15s.; 150 Dale, 2s.; 25 Rose and Chiverton United; 40 Sperries and Falmouth, £5 10s.; 70 Oak Tor, 100 East Rosewarne, 4s. 6d.; 15 South Darren, 18s.; 100 Seton, 7s. 6d.; 60 Great South Croft, 11s.; 70 Wheal Agar; 50 New Hill, 15s.; 40 Cuddra, 22s. 6d.; 50 North Pool, 25s.; 100 Tolcarne, 5s.; 75 No. 12s. 6d.; 120 Bottle Hill, 5s.; 60 New Lovell; 50 Bedford United, 30s.; 75 No. 12s. 6d.; 60 North Retallack.
BUDGE recommends the purchase of Don Pedro, Anglo-Brazilian, Pestalozza Grande, Devon Great Consols, Miners, Pendennis Consols,

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON MINE.—Looking at the fine large lode—6 ft. to 10 ft. wide—now being opened out at the 80 fm. level, producing rich silver-lead ore, there is scarcely a doubt but that this mine will turn out another great prize in this celebrated West Chiverton district. I feel that I cannot too strongly recommend an immediate purchase of shares at present low price of £4 12s. 6d. to £4 17s. 6d., believing as I do that they will go ere long to a very high figure.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, May 17, No. 424, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. Contains information on the following mines:—
North Wheal Chiverton. Prince of Wales. East Pool.
North Wheal Croft. West Great Work. Wheal Jane.
West Caradon. North Rosekar. Brittany Silver-Lead.
East Wheal Lovell. West Chiverton.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, West Caradon, Prosper United, and North Croft.
Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYERS or SELLERS, at close net prices, in the following shares:—
West Chiverton. Redmoor.
Great South Chiverton. Lovell Consols.
Chiverton. East Grenville.
Chiverton Moor. Wheal Trelawny.
Nangies. Great Laxey.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD for MAY contains valuable information as to the best investments of the day, which will be forwarded post free on application.
Cheques sent by post should be crossed London and Westminster Bank.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
has BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, in the following:—
Bedford United. North Treskerby.
East Russell. West Chiverton.
Wheal Seton. West Caradon.
Prosper United. Great North Downs.
Botallack. Wheal Rose.
Bryn Gwilo. East Basset.
Ding Dong. Drake Walls.
Frontino. Marke Valley.
Great Fortune. Stray Park.
Parties desirous of buying in Great Retallack or North Retallack can be supplied by T. ROSEWARNE for time on below the present market prices. The same remarks will apply to West Chiverton and Chiverton Moor.
An OFFER WANTED for South Grenville, Wh. Grenville, and Wh. Edward. PRICES of WALES.—Notwithstanding the falling off in the 4s. west, the price remains firm at 50s. 52s. and there may be a further decline in the western ends, which is nothing more than we may expect, as we are near the cross-courses.
I am a BUYER for time on or cash.
Money advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Transacts buying and selling orders at net prices, equivalent to 1¼ per cent. commission. Closing prices:—
Chiverton..... £ 2½ - 2½
West Chiverton..... 2½ - 2½
Seton..... 10s - 110
Clifford..... 5½ - 5½
Mr. J. HUME'S "Circular" should be consulted as a recognised authority on mining matters, the time to BUY and the time to SELL being clearly indicated.—6d. per copy, or 6s. annually.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—
50 East St. Just, 30s. 50 Clyne Colliery, £3. 10 Great Mona. 11
J. TAYLOR and Co. strongly recommend the immediate purchase of Great Mona shares, which must soon command a good premium.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). (28 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Moor, East Lovell, Great Vor, North Croft, West Chiverton, and Prince of Wales.
Money advanced on mining shares.
May 17, 1867. Bankers: Bank of England.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MATTHEW GREENE has FOR SALE:—
50 Frontino, 7s. 6d. 20 East Grenville, £22½. 4 Tincroft, £14½.
10 Chiverton, £27½. 5 East Lovell, £24½. 1 West Seton, £138.
5 Chiv. Moor, £23½. 10 East Russell, £23½. 2 Wheal Basset, £67.
5 Clifford, £23½. 10 North Croft, £43½. 20 Wheal Agar, £114.
2 East Basset, £16. 20 Prince of Wales, 51s. 1 Wheal Seton, £112.
10 East Carn Brea, £22½. 2 Providence, £30½. 25 Wheal Uny, £114.
MATTHEW GREENE can recommend two mines for a safe rise.
Bankers: Ransom and Co., London.

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of secondhand CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.
FOR SALE, ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, also an excellent CRUSHER.

MESSRS. FREDERIC GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTIONS IN ALL MINING STOCKS AND SHARES at closest market net prices, either for cash or account.
Messrs. F. GILL and Co. can give one mine for an extensive rise during the next month, and two others which will give 300 per cent. profits in the next four months.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY,
Established 1839.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
Investments of every description effected upon the best terms.
Interest allowed upon Deposits of all amounts.
Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value.
Finance, Bank, and Money Agency Business generally undertaken.
CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL,
Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.
SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult
SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
(Post free).
It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists.
GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON.

SHARES FOR SALE.—CASH OFFERS WANTED.—
7 So. Basset, £23½. 10 North Dolcoath, 1s. 50 Cardigan Con. (fully paid) — an offer wanted.
50 Otea, fully paid (an offer wanted). 1 Margery, £1¼ (call paid) — an offer wanted.
3 Chiverton, £23½. 130 Great Barrier Deben- 150 Cardigan Con., £4 5s. paid (offer wanted).
10 Prosper Unit., £23½. 2 Buller, £20. 1 Stray Park, £4¼.
The above must be sold. No reasonable offer refused.
Address, "H. N. R. A.," Post-office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

WEST ST. IVES.—The attention of Capitalists is particularly directed to the merits of this property. I have SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares, both as BUYER and SELLER, and am prepared to furnish a copy of Capt. Pope's report to any applicant, together with copies of subsequent report, on receipt of stamps, 2s. 6d.
J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—A ground plan and section are now on view at the offices of the company, as well as a special report of Capt. Hancock, of Folbrook. Both of these can be inspected on application, and copies of his report, and another special report, be forwarded on receipt of stamps value 2s. 6d.
J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL KINDS of bona fide STOCKS and SHARES, and BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Don Pedro North del Rey, Anglo-Brazilian, Rosa Grande, and Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Companies shares.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given to any town in the United Kingdom.
JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following MINING SHARES:—East and West Caradon, East Lovell, East Wheal Russell, North Croft, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia.
NEW TRELAWNY MINE—SHARES WANTED. Messrs. J. SCOTT and Co., 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., are purchasers of any portion of 500 shares for cash. State number and lowest price.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.
MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and
449, STRAND, LONDON, W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MR. T. L. COTTINGHAM,
MINING ENGINEER, VIEWER, AND AGENT.
COLLIERIES, MINES, QUARRIES, AND MINERAL PROPERTIES INSPECTED, SURVEYED, VALUED, REPORTED ON, AND MANAGED.
BORINGS, &c., CONDUCTED.
OFFICES.—No. 4, WREXHAM STREET, MOLD.
Agent for the National Steam Boiler Insurance Company (Limited).
Leases of several good Coal, Lead, and Slate Properties for sale.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS can give one mine for a rise of 100 per cent. within three months, and the real investor a profit of 500 per cent. in one year.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Stray Park, Chiverton Moor, Prince of Wales, East Seton, North Treskerby, South Condurrow, and Chiverton.
Bankers: National Bank, London.
8, Warrford-court, Bank, E.C., London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
BUYER of Rosewarne Consols.
BUSINESS in Bottle Hill, East Bottle Hill, New Lovell, Gribbler and St. Aubyn, Drake Walls, West Drake Walls, Great North Downs, Wheal Uny, and South Grenville.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
No. 37, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(and at ST. ALBANS).
WANTED TO PURCHASE—New Quebrada and Frontino and Bolivia shares.
Sellers to state number and lowest price.

LANFAR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY
COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE MINE.—FIFTY SHARES
FOR SALE, at 17s. 6d. per share.—Apply to Messrs. M'LEAN, Stock-brokers, West George-street, Glasgow.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES FOR SALE,
F.O.B. trucks or vessel, at Carmarthen, at a low price.
Address, A. WATERS, Carmarthen.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES WANTED, in large or small quantities. Quote price and quantity to Mr. W. BOUSTRED, Auctioneer, Pontesbury, Salop.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 30, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTIONS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
MR. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: Consolidated Bank.

Original Correspondence.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN THE IRON TRADE.

SIR,—The Parliamentary Returns recently issued at the instance of Mr. Laird, M.P. [and published in last week's Journal], have attracted considerable attention, but do not appear to be properly understood in some quarters. It has never been asserted that in the article of pig (or raw) iron Great Britain had anything to fear from foreign competition either at home or abroad, for it is well known to everyone conversant with the trade that ours is the cheapest market in the world. It is with reference to rolled or manufactured iron in the form of rails, plates, girders, &c., that the question arises how far the strikes during the last few years in our rolling-mills, involving enormous wages to puddlers and rollers, and the inflated prices thereby produced (especially in 1864), have led to the result to be clearly seen on careful reference to the table at the foot, extracted from the parliamentary return.

With reference to Belgium, these returns prove that though we have actually been supplying that country with the raw material in the form of English pig-iron, she has been enabled to send the manufactured article largely into our home markets, and, as a matter of course, has competed successfully with us in many foreign markets.

With our extraordinary mineral resources, it is obvious that this state of things results from one of two causes, or, perhaps, a combination of both; either the British workman has, until lately, been requiring a very extravagant rate of wages for converting pig into manufactured iron, or our British rolling-mills are inferior in construction, and our ironmasters deficient in skill (as compared with their Belgian and French competitors) in the manipulation and production of the forms and sizes of rolled iron required in the present day.

The table at foot shows that during the year 1864 (about the period of the great strikes) an export trade from Belgium to Great Britain, that had not previously existed, sprang up, while their trade with other foreign countries was greatly stimulated by the state of things then existing in our iron trade at home.

It will seem strange to many who know something of the iron trade that in the article of rails alone the Belgians actually sent to England in 1864 and 1865 some thousands of tons.

Some writers in the public papers make light of the idea of serious competition from any part of the world in this great and important branch of our national industry; but others who, like myself, have had practical experience of the extent to which, in the production of many descriptions of manufactured iron, our British ironmasters are distanced by their continental competitors, are of opinion that this question cannot be too much ventilated, or too seriously considered by the puddlers and rollers on the one hand as to wages, and by the proprietors of mills and forges on the other in respect to the desirability of increased mechanical skill to enable them to keep pace with their foreign rivals.

It is a pity to see British capital driven abroad to be expended among foreign workmen, while many of our own rolling mills are closed, and the workmen starving; especially is this to be lamented when our very great superior mineral advantages, both as respects coal and iron, are admitted on all hands. SEPTIMUS LEDWARD.

Liverpool, May 15.

EXPORTS OF WROUGHT-IRON AND WIRE FROM BELGIUM.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Iron wire—United Kingdom, Tons	22	35	419	—	201
Other countries	1,322	637	1,210	—	740
Rails—United Kingdom	—	—	3,292	—	1,726
Other countries	46,885	47,324	81,159	—	63,902
Sheet or plate iron—Unl. Kingdom	—	—	2,776	—	46
Other countries	8,212	10,961	15,361	—	16,845
Wrought-iron, other sorts—United Kingdom	110	184	3,068	—	4,069
Other countries	23,132	38,561	42,873	—	51,225

* In the Parliamentary return for 1865 these four descriptions are not classified.

In value the progress will be seen by the following figures:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
To Great Britain in 1862	£ 1,177	1,946	75,648	—	—
" " " 1863	—	—	95,350	—	—
" " " 1864	—	—	543,918	—	—
To other countries in 1862	—	—	664,848	—	—
" " " 1863	—	—	950,168	—	—
" " " 1864	—	—	705,697	—	—

In addition to the foregoing descriptions, Belgium exports annually wrought-iron rails to the value of 250,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* worth come to England yearly.

THE OAKS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

SIR,—In the magnitude of its results this explosion exceeded that of all the long list of its predecessors, either in this or any other country. It appears from the report of Mr. Dickinson, recently published, that of 340 persons in the mine at the time of the first explosion only six have survived the injuries they received, and of the 28 persons in the mine at the time of the second explosion only one survives, making the total number of sufferers 361, of whom the bodies of 286 continue to remain in the pit, without any probability of their being soon recovered.

Mr. Dickinson's report has been subjected to considerable criticism in different newspapers, &c. It certainly does seem to me that the Inspector has not explained this matter with his usual clearness and facility, but I think he has stated the cause of the accident, and indicated the cure.

As to the cause of the accident, he clearly thinks it due, as usual, to ordinary causes. He says—"There were large accumulations of fire-damp in the goaves." * * * "In addition to the ordinary discharge of fire-damp, which appears to have been considerable," * * * "there appears to have been gas enough accumulated, together with that being gradually given off, in the mine, without going into the supposition of any extraordinary outburst." And, again—"In the state in which some of the goaves of the pit had been described to be at the time, I think we have sufficient fire-damp to account for the explosion, without supposing any extraordinary outburst." (See page 4.) In another place he says the condition of the goaves was such that when getting packing-stones the men had to go into them in the dark, leaving their safety-lamps outside in the current of air. If such a description gives correctly the usual condition of the mine, it was in an awful state, and the result need excite no surprise, nor can any language in depreciation of such a state of things be too strong. The wide-spread area of the explosion can only be accounted for as arising either from such a state of things as is clearly believed in by Mr. Dickinson, or from a large outburst, and it is quite unnecessary to attribute it to the latter cause, if the former can be believed to exist. If Mr. Dickinson has erred, it is clearly in believing the witnesses who described this state of things, and not in condemning such if it really existed. The writer cannot conscientiously come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Dickinson's verdict is based on the evidence. Unfortunately, the Inspector of Mines for the district had not seen the workings of the pit for years, nor had the eminent mining engineer in whose charge the mine was placed seen it for months, and the tongues of the steward and several of the firemen having been stilled by the finger of death effectually rendered further evidence on the point an impossibility.

Mr. Dickinson has no fault to find with the number or efficiency of the official staff, nor with the general discipline of the mine, nor with the area of workings, the ventilating power employed, the quantity of air in circulation, the mode of its distribution, or the length or area of the air-courses, nor with the utilisation of the blower in lighting a portion of the mine, nor does he find fault with the position of the naked lights; he has only one grand complaint, which involves everything else, the goaves were charged with an accumulation of fire-damp, notwithstanding all the means adopted to ensure safety.

What, then, is it to which Mr. Dickinson objects? The mode of working the mine. What was the mode, and what its defect? The pit was being worked generally on the long wall system, by which a considerable length of coal face was in progress—not in a continuous face, but in groups, each group being a continuous series of faces, each face being a few yards behind that adjoining it on one side. Mr. Dickinson says—"The whole of the working faces open at the time of the explosion, Dec. 12, 1866, amounted to about one mile in

length." The air courses to the beginning and from the end of the benches was in passages in solid coal, but the whole of this mile of faces was on the margin of extensive goaves. These working faces were daily liable to be closed in any number of places, and as the system of working has no provision for a duplicate air-course to be used in case of the working faces being more or less closed by falls of coal or stone, the consequence is that under such circumstances, which are of daily occurrence, the ventilating current is, without doubt, more or less suspended. This is an inevitable result, and cannot possibly be avoided in long wall working. Except to persons, totally unacquainted with any other mode of working than the long wall system, the maintaining a free open air-course along a mile of gob-face, where the roof is constantly pressing, crushing, and closing, seems a hopeless impossibility. Mr. Dickinson says (page 6)—"The working places were at the rise side of each goaf, going up the hill at an inclination of about 1 in 12, so that any fire-damp (he might have said all the fire-damp) which might become dislodged from the goaves, by the roof falling or some other derangement (he might have added all the ordinary discharge), would at once go upon the men in those faces." Every practical man who has had experience in dealing with large goaves, yielding gas freely, with such an inclination of bed, will readily endorse the above description, and would unanimously vote that to such a system of working danger was inherent and unavoidable.

Such, then, seems to be the opinion of Mr. Dickinson, and others who have carefully considered the matter. I do not quite see that the plan he recommends would in all cases avoid the evils stated above. I do, however, think that to ensure a reasonable amount of safety the air-currents should not be dependent on the possibility of the goaf faces being kept open, nor should the workmen be permitted to work at the very places where if any gas whatever was evolved in the goaf it is sure to be found, when working at great depths, in so fiery a seam of coal as the Barnsley bed.

I have purposely avoided remarking on the probable causes of the ignition of the fire-damp, in the first instance, in this and other cases. This primary cause of explosions is the accumulation of fire-damp. The actual moment, the precise spot, candle, lamp, or shot, or who was the unfortunate being, when, where, how, or by whom the ignition was originated, is a mere secondary consideration, on which a good deal of time in these investigations has often been fruitlessly wasted. What can it matter whether a few foolish driftmen in their useless haste to facilitate by a day the holling of a drift used, without permission, an unusually large charge of powder, or whether the gas found its way to the permitted naked lights, or some careless workman damaged his lamp, or a wilful one uncovered his lamp? If the mine had not been charged with fire-damp no explosion would have ensued from any such causes. The only care is to prevent these accumulations, or you will be sure to have a blow-up when working in the Barnsley bed, whether by long wall or any other mode.

May 15.

ANTI-LONG WALL.

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN PORTUGAL.

SIR,—Having read in the Journal of April 27 a short notice respecting the Azambujeira Mine, I have thought that a few particulars on the same subject might be interesting to your readers. This mine was discovered in 1865, and a small company was formed to explore it. On July 1, of the same year, the ground was broken, and in about ten months its capabilities of being worked to advantage were sufficiently shown to induce some capitalists, chiefly foreign residents, to take it in hand. Operations were carried out so vigorously and successfully that at present the shipments of ore are going to begin, and will be carried on regularly. The ore consists chiefly of pyrites, with some malachite, native copper, and *sulfureto*—a rich vein of the latter containing nearly 50 per cent. of copper. Average samples sent to Swansea last year were reported to yield excellent quality. They have built miners' cottages, offices, houses, forges, stores, &c., and fitted up a complete crushing and washing apparatus, tramway for circulation, and every other necessary appendage. The ore will be crushed, and the less rich sorts brought up to an average strength of about 22 per cent. The miners are Portuguese and Spaniards, and becoming good workmen. The fireman, engine-man, and engineers are foreigners.

It is something so extraordinary, at least in this country, to see a mine brought into nearly full working in about two years from its first discovery, and expected to pay a dividend the third year, that the Azambujeira Mine is looked upon here by competent authorities as a model mine. These particulars show that even in Portugal, and in spite of many disadvantages arising from the backward state of the country, still with capital and energy mining operations can be successfully carried out.—Lisbon, May 7. CORRESPONDENT.

ALGERIA—No. XI.

SIR,—In order to give some idea of the magnificent oak forests of the country I will give some description, with estimates, of a forest belonging to General de Vernon, situated in the lower chain of the lesser Atlas, about 30 miles south of the splendid port of Djegelly, which is within 48 hours voyage of France, and visited several times in the week by the steam vessels of the Messageries Impériales, and other steam packets. The title of the property is held by a concession for 90 years from the Government. The area of this forest is 6500 hectares, or about 14,000 acres. The trees run from 45 to 60 feet long, and measure from 9 to 12 feet in circumference, averaging about 5 cubic metres, or 130 cubic feet, per tree, valued at 95 francs per metre. It is estimated that the forest contains 80 trees per hectare, or together 240,000 trees, giving, at 5 metres per tree, 1,200,000 cubic metres, at 95 francs = 114,500,000 fr., or a total value in English money of 4,580,000*l.* A country presenting such properties as these, according to all analogy, ought to be as rich as any province in the world. There was a time when England was, perhaps, as much valued for her forests of oak as for any other feature of her valuable resources, with, perhaps, the exception of her mines; but the great value of her mines, and the fact that iron might for the construction of vessels become such a perfect substitute for wood as almost to supersede it altogether, was not then understood. This fact, now made patent through the light of science, has changed the value of countries with respect to these two commodities, and the question at the present day is—not which country possesses the best oak forests, but which has the best iron and coal mines. But even in this respect Algeria stands well before the world, some of her iron mines, more especially one situated at El Mokera, near the lake of Fizarra, now yields several hundreds of tons of good hematite iron ore per week, worked by Messrs. Talubot and Co., who also possess a service of steam packets for transporting the produce to France. There are also other beds of iron lying unwrought on the sea coast near Phillipville, as well as extensive deposits in the neighbourhood of the town of Algiers, so that in time Algeria is likely to stand high as an iron-producing country, and will, no doubt, eventually manufacture and own her fleets of iron-clads, if these unwieldy monsters continue to dominate the main. But oak, even upon its intrinsic merits, is not a thing to be despised. Look at the numerous appliances to which it may be turned, and the oak of Algeria is really a beautiful material, the grain is exceedingly ornamental, and some of the cork oak for furniture, or other ornamental purposes, possesses as handsome an appearance, both as to grain or colour, as can be well imagined. In treating of the cork oak forests I omitted one great feature of value that should have been taken into account. It is that at the foot of the mountain ranges where the valleys generally become contracted, and where from the depth of atmosphere penetrated by the sun's rays the ravines become warmed almost like hot-houses, they afford excellent sites for the cultivation of the vine. Count Montalembert, who received us so hospitably at the cork forest of El Oned Sudain, told me that in four years he could convert the slopes at the foot of the mountains into vineyards that would yield profit to the extent of a million francs a year. I think he said the land would yield about 40*l.* worth of wine per acre. He said twenty casks, at 40*l.* per cask. I regret that I have not got the particulars of the expense of cultivation, but it was trifling in comparison with the profits; and he hinted to me in a somewhat mysterious manner—in fact, in such a way as to show the information was too good for the general public, and ought not to be known, except amongst some very good sort of people—that these profits might be greatly enhanced by treating the juice of the vine in some skillful or peculiar manner. I am not exactly sure myself of the nature of the material

into which it was to be converted, but I hold some shrewd suspicion that he meant brandy, for I recollect quite well he was pointing to the tumbler and extolling the virtues of the qualities of its contents and declaring he could produce a better beverage from the vintage of El Oned Sudain—the Brook of the Sultan, in English.

I must say the whole forest of El Oned Sudain was one of the most enjoyable forests I ever passed a fortnight in; the weather was delightful, not too cold or too warm, just like an English spring described to be in the time of our grandmothers, and there was plenty of mirth and amusement. You might go to hunt the wild boar. The horses were excellent, some of the Arab breed a little tricky, and somewhat given to various schemes for dismounting, or otherwise dislodging the rider, but once started they would do a fair day's work, and do it well. The paths were bad, and we had to ascend by them the side of a steep hill, which the boars frequented, to a height of 1500 feet above the sea. Sometimes the game came into view either on our own or the other side of the dingle, but the dogs only occasionally drove them into gunshot range. We were told that the pigs were waited upon by the panther and the lion, and on one occasion we had something amounting to very much like an evidence that such was the case, for the hounds running up the wooded side of an open space came to a halt, seeming to wish to go into the bush, but always coming back in a skulking sort of way, and casting a sort of sly glance at the Arabs, as if they had seen something they did not approve of, upon which the Arabs called out "La Panther," but we did not see him, nor care much to urge the dogs to further action with such a customer. COPPER MINER.

MERIONETHSHIRE, AND ITS GOLD.

SIR,—There can be no doubt now that there are some rich veins of gold to be found in Merioneth. The first discovery at Clogau Mine is well known, when the company had over 26,000*l.* of clear money. After that it has been rather poor for a time, until the company appointed Mr. Arthur Dean to manage the mine: then he commenced a new mine in another place, and on another vein, and that has turned out after a little time to be very rich—indeed, I should think that it is rich enough to satisfy any reasonable man that there are more gold veins to be found in Merionethshire, it being requisite, however, to have a man who has got an idea of working mines, and understands the gold shoots, to take the management. I can myself prove that there were six men at the Clogau Mine commencing a winze from the adit level, when Mr. Dean said that they would meet the shoot of gold at 3 fathoms deep, and so they did, at the very spot he said. I shall have something to say next week about some other veins besides Clogau. A. P.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As the corrector of abuses the Press is our resort, and by calling attention through that medium secretaries and managers are placed in their proper position. Having read in the Journal a statement representing to be a report from the above mines, and from my past connection with it, I very much doubted its truthfulness. I, therefore, applied, on the 13th inst., at the company's office, as the holder of 688 shares, to see the report as sent from the mines, when to my surprise I was refused. What means have the shareholders of judging of the state and workings of the mines if such refusals are permitted? The St. John's Rey and other respectable companies post their reports as received in the office. The directors of the Frontino and Bolivia Company refusing an inspection is, at least, open to suspicion, if not something worse. W. GUYER.

London, May 5.

MINING IN THE NORTHERN AND CHIVERTON DISTRICTS.

SIR,—Having of late been prospecting the northern district of Cornwall, and being well acquainted with the metalliferous veins of other districts in this county, especially the Chiverton, permit me, through the Journal, to make a few remarks relative to the similarity of the two districts (the Northern and Chiverton), for the production of galena, silver, blende, &c.

I chiefly remark that most of the Chiverton Mine veins are intermixed with blende at shallow levels, consequently it impedes the progress of cleaning, and makes the lead less valuable, which caused some of the mines being abandoned; but, on the other hand, those who have been fortunate enough to explore deeper find the lead augmented and the blende become less, therefore it appears evident that blende in those districts rides a good horse, as muddle to that of copper. The lead-bearing strata north and north-west of Camelford, and the veins that oblique are altogether similar to the above, the lodes producing greater quantities of blende than lead near the surface, but in going deeper lead predominates. I see men are again working at a mine formerly called Old Treburett, now North Treburett, whom I questioned as to the character of the lode at the deepest point wrought on, and also the nature of the ground the lode are embedded in, with a minute examination of the veins cropping out at surface. From such indications there can be but one opinion as to their value. Judging from the appearance of the veins laid open in this district, and the nature of the ground the lodes pass through, I come to a conclusion that this mine will, not long after operations be resumed with spirit, and on a large scale, return sufficient metal to amply remunerate the proprietors; in fact, I have every reason to believe that this district will soon excel that of the Chiverton, as the galena will, in my opinion, be found rich in silver. It is a well-known fact that Old Treburett, which is about 1½ mile south of North Treburett, has yielded large profits for silver and lead. I hear, also, that operations are about to be resumed here, and I think it a great oversight that this district has not been more noticed and explored, but from what I can see it is more than probable that North Treburett will soon be in a position to convince capitalists as to its value.—May 14. OBSERVER.

GAS-BURNING STEAM-BOILER.—An improved steam-boiler has been invented by Mr. HUGH LESLIE, of Jersey City, U.S., in which most of the heating power is derived from the combustion of the gases produced in burning the fuel. The grate surface is very much larger in proportion to the water surface than in ordinary boilers. Projecting above the grate, and covering a portion of it, is a water leg, acting as a bridge wall. The flames impinge against and partially envelope it, and the flame, smoke, and gases, having passed over this bridge, descend through a series of vertical tubes to a secondary combustion chamber, below the boiler, into which through suitable apertures, governed by dampers, a proper quantity of atmospheric air is admitted to aid the combustion of the gases. The products then again pass through the water space, by another series of tubes, to the stack. These tubes may be carried as high above the water level as desired, so as to project above the grate, and the boiler, if it is a water leg, acting as a bridge wall, may be placed. It is claimed that the system is applicable to either horizontal or vertical tubes, or both may be combined in the same boiler. The addition of the combustion chamber is considered preferable to burning the gases in the same chamber as the solid fuel; a good circulation of the water being, at the same time, secured by the peculiar construction of the boiler.

CONSUMING SMOKE, AND ECONOMISING FUEL.—Mr. H. TURNER, of Leeds, has invented an improved furnace for consuming smoke and economising fuel, which consists of a series of retorts, into which the fuel is charged through closed hoppers, the retorts are heated by fires placed underneath, and when partly consumed the fuel is forced out of the retorts on to a grate, which consists of one or more plates, having diamond or other shaped apertures, when required, are turned partly round, to discharge the clinkers and slinders into the ash-pit; the combustible gases from the retorts pass over the incandescent fuel on the grate or plates, and are thus consumed before passing into the flues. The smoke from the fire under the retorts is at first taken over the main fire-grate, and afterwards it is turned into a flue passing through the boiler or otherwise.

MINING EXPERIMENTS.—Mr. Mosheimer, who has established a plant of metallurgical works at the North Beach, has paid considerable attention to the various methods of roasting the ores submitted to him for treatment, and in so doing has used several different kinds of processes. The last which he has tried is an improvement of his own, which he calls the upright or shelf furnace in connection with a reverberatory. This furnace consists of an upright area, or chimney, from 13 to 15 feet high, and 3 by 4 feet of interior sectional area. The two narrow walls—three feet—are built up with shelves, 2 feet apart, and so arranged that the shelves on the opposite walls break joints, and overlap each other about 18 inches. A 15-foot furnace would consist of 15 shelves. The feed is at the opening on the top. Just over each shelf is a small opening, through which the operator can introduce a proper instrument to throw the sulphur from one shelf to the next below, and so on to the bottom. This gradual movement of the mass, from top to bottom, answers the place of stirring. The bottom of the furnace consists of a reverberatory hearth, upon which the ore falls for its final and complete roasting. While the ore is passing over the 5 or 6 lower shelves, it may be subjected to the action of a small jet of steam, which is introduced by means of proper pipes. We are assured by Mr. Mosheimer that he is able to reduce his sulphurets in this furnace in about one-quarter of the time required by the reverberatory alone. The economy of fuel must be apparent to anyone; and we are assured that thus far it has required less than one-half as much fuel in the reverberatory, but it is much lighter, and may be safely entrusted to a boy, while in the old way an experienced and trustful man is required. Mr. Matman, who is proprietor of chlorination works in both Nevada and Great Valley, is now putting up one of these furnaces to take the place of his reverberatory; having been satisfied, after a careful inspection of the one at Mr. Mosheimer's works, that there is economy in it. The cost of such a furnace is not more than half that of a reverberatory, to do the same work. The difference in cost is saved by being able to do the same work with a reverberatory of 2000 pounds capacity, which, without the upright shelf-stack, would require a reverberatory of 2000 pounds capacity. The heat produced by the burning of the sulphur is utilised in the upright or shelf-stack. (In connection with the shelf furnace, it will doubtless be interesting to our readers to learn of another furnace, which works on the same principle, but differs somewhat in its construction, it is known as the terrace furnace, and though but quite a recent invention, it is coming into general use. One of these furnaces has recently been put up at the works of S. E. Lyon and Co., in Colorado, where it is said to give good satisfaction.)—Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 12 was 12,409*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

society, in London and at the branches, was acknowledged by the SECRETARY, and this brought the meeting to a termination.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

At the twenty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the offices, 134, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, May 14—Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair—the following report of the directors was read:—

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company beg to present to the shareholders the following report, for their twenty-third annual meeting.

The accounts, made up in the usual form, have been duly forwarded to each shareholder previous to the holding of this meeting. Although it is not in the power of the directors to congratulate the shareholders on the amount of profits realised during the past year, nevertheless it is no small gratification to find the productivity of the mines has enabled them to raise such large quantities of ore of a high percentage without materially diminishing the reserves. On comparing the accounts with those of last year, it will be perceived that the quantity of ore sold from January to December, 1866, was 3705 tons less than the year previous, but of richer quality. In order to accomplish this it has been necessary to consign the poorer ores to the heap of balansa, which have accumulated to such an extent as to form a considerable item of the assets of the company. It is clear, therefore, that the diminution of dividend is in a great measure, if not altogether, attributable to the depressed state of the copper market. A closer examination of the question will elucidate this fact more fully. The amount realised for ore sold is 32,974l. less than the year previous; of this difference about 14,600l. is entirely the result of the fall in the price of ore, and the remainder is referable to the smaller quantity of ore sampled, caused, in point of fact, by the unremunerative price given for low quality ore. This low standard for copper operating thus prejudicially, and preventing the profitable dressing and sampling of the poorer ores, has occupied the anxious attention of the directors and their principal ore dresser, Captain Isaac Richards. After mature deliberation, they have decided to carry out the suggestion to erect reduction works, authority for which has been duly obtained from the Duke of Bedford, which it is calculated will profitably facilitate the utilisation of the present stock and rapidly accumulating mass of poor ores now on the surface of the mines. It is estimated these works will cost about 2000l., and will be completed and in operation towards the end of the year. A resolution approving the same will be proposed accordingly. The directors, in order to secure the undisturbed right of the water-course passing through Coombe Meadow, have approved the purchase of one moiety for 500l., and a resolution confirming the same will be proposed to the meeting. The mines cost has been reduced about 8327l., which is the lowest possible point compatible with the efficient maintenance of the business of the company. The committee which was formed for the purpose of organising a society for the benefit of aged, sick, and injured miners, after the most attentive consideration of the subject, have not succeeded in carrying out this laudable object. Their failure may be attributed to the want of co-operation on the part of the western mines, and the general depressed state of mining in Devon and Cornwall; consequently, the directors have not been called upon to contribute the 500l. voted at the last annual meeting. The grant of 1000l. for the education of the children of the miners has been distributed amongst the various schools as usual. The thorough efficiency of the machinery, and the persevering but carefully considered development of the mines, fortunately place the directors in a position to avail themselves of every improvement in the copper market, which it is hoped will, after the long depression it has experienced, shortly exhibit a reaction, and thereby enable the directors to declare dividends approximating those of former years. Capt. Jas. Richards has, as usual, drawn up his report on the mines, in which he shows that the estimated ore ground in reserve is equal to about 66,263 tons. The directors, whose term of office expires this day, beg to offer themselves for re-election, and the auditors are willing to resume their duties if re-appointed.

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company from March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867.

Dr.	INCOME.	
Balance from last account	£ 14,126	9
Carriage of ore, outstanding per last account, since received	190	11 8
Sales of copper ore sampled from January to December, 1866, both months inclusive—		
21,697 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs., realising with carriage £95,619	0	1
Deduct carriage, outstanding March 1, 1867	113	1 8
Mundic sold	95,505	18 5
Fees on transfers of shares	583	15 7
Interest on money lent	8	5 0
Interest on Exchequer bills	50	6 9
Landlord's property tax deducted from dues on copper ores	147	10 0
	132	11 8
Total	£110,751	15 10
CR.		
Mines' cost, from Feb. to Dec., 1866, both months inclusive	£ 39,298	2 8
Mines' cost for January, 1867	3,053	9 7
Timber imported	2,381	1 7
Water rent—one year to Sept. 29, 1866	452	6 8
Tamar Fishery—one year to Sept. 29, 1866	82	0 0
Rates and taxes at Tavistock	1,364	1 0
Income tax—one year to Dec. 29, 1866	1,061	12 11
Dues on copper ores sold, from January to December, 1866, both months inclusive	7,956	13 2
Grant voted May 15, 1866, for the promotion of the education of the miners' children, and for other charitable purposes at Tavistock	100	0 0
Compensation to resident director, one year, to Dec. 31, 1866	690	0 0
Compensation voted to directors and auditors, May 15, 1866	442	0 0
Office expenses and salaries in London	752	9 5
Dividends paid, 40l. per share, on 1024 shares	40,960	0 0
Balance—Cash, 141l. 14s. 3d.; at bank, 200l.; money at interest on call, 2500l.; bills receivable, 7690l. 18s. 8d.	11,837	18 9
Total	£110,751	15 10

Extracts from Capt. James Richards' report on the mines were also read, by which it appears the reserves of ore in the mines amount to 66,263 tons, and, in concluding, he says—"In bringing this report to a close, I have the pleasure of again directing your attention to the continued extraordinary productivity of the south lode at Wheal Josiah, which, after yielding such immense returns from the upper levels, is now giving proof of holding good deeper than at any other point reached since its discovery. This proof is given in Lucas's winze, in the bottom of the 115, which has reached the depth of 10 fathoms, the whole sink being a fine course of ore, worth, on an average, 70l. per fathom, and as the 130, which is approaching this point, is holding out greater promise of improvement than it has done at all throughout the drive, we look forward with the greatest confidence to speedily making further important discoveries on this valuable lode. At Agnes' shaft, both east and west on the north part of the main lode, at the 90, 99, and 144, valuable ground is also being laid open; and at Wheal Emma, at the 175, east of inclined shaft, a continuous course of ore has been passed through for upwards of 50 fms. in length, and in the bottom of this level Veran's winze is going down in a lode which, if it continues as good as it has been so far on to the next level, will at once ensure a splendid mine in this direction. Taking the whole of these circumstances into consideration, it affords me the highest gratification to be still in a position to hold out to you the certainty of a continuance of great prosperity from present resources, and from the laying open of the vast extent of promising ground yet remaining unexplored in and throughout the mines. The stock of ore in reserve underground amounts to upwards of 66,000 tons, which, with the accumulation at surface waiting for a rise in the standard, make the grand total upwards of 70,000 tons."

The usual resolutions were passed, receiving and adopting the report and accounts, and re-electing the directors and auditors, and, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

OLD GUNSLAKE MINING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Monday, Mr. GEORGE WELLS in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The accounts showed a balance at bankers of 128l. 7s. 1d., and by a supplemental balance sheet, to May 3, a credit balance of 352l. 2s. 4d. The company have at disposal 2086 shares, at 1l. 5s. each, on which 2l. 15s. per share has been paid.

The report of the directors expressed regret and disappointment that since the last meeting some of the larger shareholders having failed to pay up the calls on their holdings; the company's finances have, therefore, been somewhat embarrassed, in consequence of which the more vigorous prosecution of the workings, then contemplated, have been temporarily abandoned—in fact, reduced to a scale of operations just sufficient for the time to hold legal possession of the grants. Some of the shareholders in arrears of calls were members of the board, and, having resigned their seats, two new directors have been appointed; and, to ensure the greatest economy in the conduct of the workings, a change in the local agency has also been made, and it is hoped that under the new order of things the company will not only be extricated from difficulties, but be enabled at no distant date to carry out the operations first intended. In order to raise funds towards carrying on the mine, it has been determined to issue the 2827 forfeited shares (upon which some calls have been paid) at 20s. per share, with 2l. 10s. paid up. These have been offered to the public, and 741 shares have been issued, and it is hoped that all the shares will, before long, be taken up, when the mine will be placed in a good working condition.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted, stated that he had recently visited the mine, and from all the information he had been able to obtain there was no doubt whatever that when the mine was once brought into a really effective state of development, the results realised would be of a permanently remunerative character. It was true they had had many retarding contingencies, which had not only occasioned vexatious delays, but at the same time had incurred an expenditure of capital in excess of the amount originally contemplated. Not that there was any reason to imagine that anything had been done except with the best intention—on the contrary, the board believed that if in the carrying out of any detail a somewhat larger outlay than usual had taken place, it was because by so doing the immediate expenditure of a larger amount of capital was averted. Such arrangements, however, had now been made that in future the operations would be conducted in an efficient and economic manner, which he hoped and believed would be productive of satisfactory results. He need not remind the meeting that this old mine had been one of the most productive in that famed district, nor that it had during a former working yielded to its owners for some years a net annual profit of between 40,000l. and 60,000l.; but probably it was not known to most of the shareholders that the quality of the ore it produced was the richest from any mine in Cornwall or Devon, having realised as much

as 90l. to 40l. per ton, and that the total value of the copper returned amounted to no less than 250,000l. There could be no doubt that the shareholders would be but acting justly to themselves by a vigorous prosecution of the works, for by so doing there was every reason to believe they would meet with a handsome return.—Capt. AYLESBURY had much pleasure in seconding the proposition that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. CUNLIFF drew attention to the fact that recently some shares had been taken by influential parties, and expressed approval of the way in which the operations were now being conducted at the mine, and confidence in a successful issue.—Mr. JEHU HITCHINS said that he had carefully examined every detail in connection with this celebrated old mine, and had collected every atom of evidence obtainable from the miners who were engaged there at the time it was so immensely productive; he had, moreover, personally examined the different explorations, and the result was that he had come to one decided conclusion—that a great success would attend their operations in depth, and as they extended westward, particularly towards Susan's shaft, providing the development was conducted with vigour, and with a due regard to economy. The set was traversed by several lodes, of which he entertained a most favourable opinion—for instance, there was the Hingston lode, between the old mine and Parker's. As to the lode, the shareholders had already been informed that at Parker's it was of a most kindly character, large, strong, and good gossan, with occasional spots of black copper ore, which induced the agents to recommend that when the deep adit was holed the sinking of this shaft should be resumed for deeper levels, prior to which it would be necessary to re-arrange the engine there to such an extent as may, after due consultation with the engineer, be decided upon, either for drawing only or for pumping also. The engine on the old mine is one of a first-rate character, and equal to working the mine to a good depth. The average value of the ore had already been referred to, and the situation of the property was all that could be desired. It should be remembered, too, that all the heavy and costly work on the mine had been done, so that the only expense now to be incurred would be the current costs for the development of the mine, which, under the economic management which it was proposed to pursue, would be kept as low as possible consistent with the due prosecution of such works as the directors might sanction. All he could say was that he should advise every shareholder to use his utmost exertion to have the mine prosecuted with that vigour which its merits unquestionably merited, for he had no hesitation in saying that there was no better speculation in the neighbourhood.

After some further discussion, the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote for the election of the directors, mentioned that the services of the board were rendered gratuitously, which was the best evidence they could give of their opinion as to the value of the property.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Wednesday.

Mr. GEORGE NOAKES, F.G.S. (managing director), in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said he had very great pleasure in meeting for the first time the shareholders in the North Wheal Chiverton Silver-lead Mining Company. He was quite sure that they were all prepared to enter upon an enterprise of this kind with the full knowledge that success depended entirely upon the results that followed the development of the property, which, he need hardly say, no man could guarantee. All that could be done was to see that the mine was thoroughly and properly worked; but there was one feature, and one which he must say had strongly induced him to enter the enterprise, and one to which he wished to direct special attention, and that is that the indications around the outlay about the mine were, and another feature was—not that he wished to cast blame in any direction—but the committee, he was sure, would rigidly enforce the rule laid down in that office that the capital should be expended in the prosecution of the special object for which it was subscribed—indeed, it would be their duty, as well as their pleasure, to see that rule carried out, and thus endeavour to obtain the results at which they were aiming within the amount of capital subscribed. He mentioned this because he was most anxious that the object in view should not be subverted in any way by side speculative operations, but that they should hold unflinchingly to the path which they had chosen, and that they should not be induced to prove the mine to the 100 fm. level. (Hear, hear.) Before joining the present company it had been his duty, from the position he was invited to take, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the mine and its previous operations, and he had found from all the sources within his knowledge that down to the 80 fm. level the lode had not been of a character to give the results that previous workers had anticipated. Well, Nature was very uncertain in her mineral deposits, and no man could tell where they would be found productive until opened up by exploration. There was no doubt their property was situated in a very good position, and that at the present depth they were coming to lead, apparently of a very rich character. He found that in the reports of a very high authority it is stated that so long as the ground maintains its schistose character he had not much faith in it, but if it became quartzose then he should have great hopes. Now, at the 80 fathom level a most favourable change had taken place, the ground not only altering to a quartzose, but that of a most favourable character. He (the Chairman) believed that all persons who had seen the specimens from the 80 fm. level fully endorsed that opinion, and that they were all satisfied with the prospects of the mine. He had judgment of one in whom he had the greatest confidence, and the result of an inspection of it by the high authority to whom he had already alluded was that his opinion of the mine was thereby changed, being now thoroughly convinced that the outlay about to be incurred was fully warranted; therefore, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the outlay about to be made was justified by the indications which the property now presented, and he only hoped and trusted that they might lead to a great success. (Hear, hear.) He had adverted to the circumstances that at the 80 fm. level the ground was of a very good character, but he did not pretend to say that one good mine in a district made it certain that another should prove equally productive, because it was sometimes found that a lode, even in the same set, was at one part rich, and at another poor; but still it was an encouraging feature that their mine was in such a district, for it favoured the assumption, at least, that the present favourable indications would lead to the results that had been and were being realised in the leading mines of the district under similar circumstances. He believed that in that mine the lode was comparatively poor at the 70 fm. level, and that in their own property there were good indications, and, therefore, he was very anxious that nothing should divert them from the simple object they had in view, and he could only assure the shareholders that so long as he occupied the position in which they had been pleased to place him it would be a *sine qua non* of his holding that position that the capital should be expended in the prosecution of the object for which the company was started. (Hear, hear.) He considered it his duty to state that the whole of the shares had been subscribed for, and that the bank book (on the table) showed that there had been paid in to the credit of the company the sum of 12,000l. the objects of the present meeting was to pass the special resolution, of which notice had been given relative to the settlement with the proprietors, or vendors.—Mr. GALSWORTHY asked from what period the company's expenditure at the mine commenced?—The CHAIRMAN said that the costs of the company commenced on April 1, the day-day and survey was fixed for the second Friday in each month, and they had a guarantee from the vendors, or proprietors, that the company should not be called upon to pay any liability whatever incurred prior to April 1.

Mr. GALSWORTHY asked the amount of expenditure incurred since the company took possession?—The CHAIRMAN said that the agent had estimated that the April cost would be 260l., but that included some work which it had been since decided upon should not be done, so that probably it would be somewhat less.

Mr. WATSON said he supposed the monthly cost would be upon an average 170l. to 200l.—The CHAIRMAN said it was a rule with him to obtain from the agent a statement of the work he proposed to do, and an estimate of the cost for each coming month.

Mr. RITCHIE asked about what depth was it estimated the lode would be reached by the new engine-shaft?—The CHAIRMAN said it was thought the lode would be struck at about the 100; the shaft at present was at about the 66.

Mr. GALSWORTHY asked if any idea could be formed of the amount of capital that had been expended upon the property by the former companies?—The CHAIRMAN said he had not seen any account of the expenditure, but he believed the mine had previously been worked by two different companies.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE said he was connected with the last company, and he said that they expended upon the mine at least 15,000l. and that the proprietors had also expended a large amount. It should, however, be distinctly understood that in neither case were operations suspended on account of poverty of indications, for no progressive mine ever presented more encouraging prospects, but rather from the poverty of some of the largest shareholders, who at the commencement had taken a larger interest than they were justified in doing, and, consequently, were unable to meet their calls. The special object for which the last company was initiated was to get the 80 fm. level cleared, but just upon the very eve of the attainment of that object the company, from the reasons he had stated, collapsed, rendering, unfortunately, the whole of the expenditure totally unproductive to those who had incurred it. The merest tyro in mining well knew that to sink three or four shafts to a depth of 60 or 80 fms. absorbed a large amount of capital, and he only regretted that many of those who had incurred it would not participate in the prosperity which the present company might probably achieve, although he was glad to find that several of the shareholders in the last company had joined the enterprise. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HILL asked if it was originally thought that mineral would be found above the 80 fm. level?—Mr. E. COOKE said it was never expected that anything of importance would be met with above the 80, but that at that level a productive lode would be found, the accuracy of which opinion was now being borne out by results.

Mr. GALSWORTHY said he had put the question as to the extent of expenditure on the mine with a view of eliciting information from the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN was much obliged to Mr. Galsworthy, but he might inform the meeting that he (the Chairman) had joined this enterprise as an ordinary shareholder, and had no further interest than in the success of the mine. The terms of purchase were arranged when the mine was placed in his hands. He had omitted to mention that there was machinery capable of putting the mine down to a considerable depth.

Mr. HILL asked the percentage of the ore taken from the 80?—Mr. E. COOKE said the ore on assay had yielded 80 per cent. of lead, and upwards of 60 per cent. of silver per ton of ore. The ore from the upper levels yielded a much less percentage.—Mr. PETER WATSON mentioned that a lode of a size similar to that in the 80 fm. level would produce 1/4 to 2 tons of ore per fathom, or (say) 30l. per fathom, like that now produced on the table.

The CHAIRMAN did not attach the smallest importance upon what they might realise at the present depth. If anything of value should be met with it would be so much to their advantage, but he attached the greatest importance to the conducting of their operations in such a manner that the capital shall be sufficient to prove the mine below the present bottom.

Mr. GALSWORTHY then proposed the resolution for the carrying out of the arrangement with regard to the vendors, or proprietors, as stated in the prospectus, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. PETER WATSON, as one of the largest shareholders, had much pleasure in proposing Messrs. George Noakes, F.G.S., A. L. Rawlinson, A. Gilkes, C. Hill, and W. Husband (Messrs. Harvey and Co.). He (Mr. Watson) was sure that those names, without any encomiums on his part, would at once recommend them-

selves to the confidence and esteem of the proprietary.—(Hear, hear.)—but he might, perhaps, be permitted to mention that as far as the mine was concerned its prospects were of the most encouraging character. The lode in the 80 was from 6 to 11 ft. wide, and every agent who had inspected it had pronounced but one opinion—that nothing but depth was required to make this mine a great prize in this district. They had precisely the same channel of ground as in West Chiverton, and elvan and cross-courses, and there could be no doubt that at a deeper level North Wheal Chiverton would prove itself to be a very valuable property. He had been on the mine several times, and had carefully examined the character of the stuff brought from the different levels, and it was most interesting to observe the gradual improvement in the mineralogical conditions of the lode as the depth was increased. Had the former company persevered in their operations for some few months they would have ascertained the amount of capital necessary to produce a successful result; but, unfortunately, the arrears of call were so large, and he believed the wealthy shareholders in consequence declined to continue—for he was not a shareholder himself—and the company broke up. The property was situated between the richest lead mines in Cornwall—West Chiverton, East Wheal Rose, and Old Shepherds. They all knew the value and capabilities of West Chiverton; and as to East Wheal Rose, that property had returned to its shareholders about 300,000l. in profits, and the shares advanced in marketable value from 50l. to 1200l.; and Old Shepherds gave 300,000l. in profits. North Wheal Chiverton was between these properties, and had elvan and cross-courses similar to those that had made those rich mines. Therefore, all they had to do was to persevere to the 90 or 100 fm. level to prove they possessed, as he really believed, a very great prize. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find they had such a body of shareholders—better than which no mine ever possessed; and as the operations would be under the conservative, experienced, and cautious control of Mr. Noakes, the shareholders might confidently look forward to the speedy realisation of a great and permanent success. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. LUCAS seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote on behalf of the committee. He then proceeded to read the report from the mine, as follows:—

May 14.—The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the 54, or 65 fms. 3 ft. below surface, in a good channel of ground. We intend sinking another lift, then case and divide shaft, and cut a small pit. There are about 12 fms. of ground to sink and rise to effect a communication to the 80 or bottom level of the old mine, from the present nature of the ground at the shaft and cross-cut below we calculate to do it in about four months. No time will be lost about this work, as to sink below. The 54 cross-cut has been extended south of shaft altogether 36 fms. 3 ft., and intersected Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes, besides several branches producing blende and lead, being in silt or disordered ground. We have driven 2 fms. west on No. 2 lode, and broken some good lead work from it; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and lead, but not enough to value—a kindly lode. We have also driven a few fathoms west in the 43, on Nos. 2 and 3 lodes; the No. 2 lode is 2 ft. wide, producing blende and lead, and will pretty nearly pay for driving. There is one pit at work in the back of this level, by two men, at 10s. in 11. All tutwork operations on these lodes are at present suspended, until the engine-shaft is communicated to the 80, when we do not they will be operated on again, as well as cross-cut to a deeper level.—Old Sump Shaft: The 80 fm. level is driven east of shaft 14 fms.; the lode is large, composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and spots of lead; we have cut through the north part of it about 3 fms. behind the end, where we met with a nice branch or leader of lead, which looks likely to fall in with the main part of the lode in a few fathoms more driving, when an improvement may be expected. The 80 west has been cleared and secured 54 fms., and into the end, and has chiefly been driven by the side of the lode. At this point we cut through it, and find it to be from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and lead, and also of gossan, mundic, and stones of silver-lead; a fine looking lode. We have also cut through it in three places, and find it much of the same size and character. Mew's shaft has been communicated to this level, which has given good ventilation; in the last 3 fms. sunk we passed through a good branch of lead in the western end of it, worth 5 cwt. per fm.; we are driving west of this on the north part of the lode, and carrying about 4 ft. of it, which presents a most promising appearance, producing quartz, mundic, and lead, but not enough of the latter to value yet. After we have driven in this level a few fathoms we cut through the south part. The cross-cut in this level is extended south towards the engine-shaft 2 fms. 3 ft., and we have about 10 fms. 3 ft. more to drive to come in under it, so as to rise against it. There are two tributaries working in the back of this level, by four men, at 7l. per ton for lead, and one at 8l. per ton, and the men getting fair wages. I may here remark we have had some good bunches of rich silver-lead in the lode at this level; in places it has been worth 20l. per fm. and above, but does not appear to hold up in the back far. From the character of the lode in this level, with the rich bunches of silver-lead gone down in the bottom, I anxiously look forward to the interesting and opening on it at deeper levels, fully believing, as well as others who have seen it, that it will be found profitably productive. We shall commence dressing on a small scale in the latter part of the week. Our survey-day was on Friday last, when the following bargains were set:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 54, by twelve men, the month, at 18l. 10s. per fathom. To drive the cross-cut in the 80, south of Mew's shaft, by six men, the month, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 80, west of Mew's shaft, by four men, the month, at 4s. per fm. To cross-cut through the lode about 15 fms. south of Mew's shaft, by two men, at 40s. per fathom. To drive the 80, east of old sump, by two men, the month, at 100s. per fm. To clear the 70, west of Mew's, by four men, 4 fms., at 20s. per fm.—WM. HANCOCK.

Mr. HAMILTON stated that having lived in Truro for some time he knew from repute a great deal about the mine. Some ten years since a small party commenced operations with a small engine, and with a small amount of capital; he held an interest in the last company, believing in the value of the mine, but from the circumstances adverted to by Mr. Cooke the company fell through; and, therefore, it was that he (Mr. Hamilton) was pleased to find that the present company was started under such different auspices. From all he had been able to glean, he had not the smallest doubt that by concentrating their energies to the sinking of the shaft to the 90 and 100 fm. levels a mine would be opened up equal to West Chiverton, and that was the opinion formed by every practical miner in the locality.—Mr. LITTLE expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. TUNNELL SOUTHGATE (the solicitor), in reply to a question, stated that a new lease had been obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that everything was in a legal and satisfactory position.

Mr. E. COOKE said that no one could regret more than he did the result of the last company, and that the shareholders would not participate in the property the present company hoped to realise. He had no doubt some would presently feel very much disappointed at seeing this company succeed just at the point where they left off, but he had used his utmost endeavours to induce some of the more wealthy of the former shareholders to join him in purchasing the property, but his efforts were unavailing; therefore, he felt himself altogether free from any blame with regard to their non-participation in any property that might ensue. (Hear, hear.) He was, however, glad to see the shareholders in the present list, and he hoped, as he believed, that they would be fully reimbursed all their former outlay.

Mr. RITCHIE was glad to find that the operations at the mine were under the management of such an agent as Capt. Hancock.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

The following report has been received since the meeting:—May 16.—Since I wrote you on Tuesday we have cut through the lode in the 80 about 15 fms. east of Mew's shaft; it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of beautiful quartz, mundic, and stones of rich silver-lead; a fine looking lode as ever without a course of ore. If indications say anything, I should think we shall have a good and profitable lode below this level. We shall commence cutting through it 10 fms. further east again.—WM. HANCOCK.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Michael's House, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts made up to the end of March showed a credit balance of 1877l. 13s. 11d. At the last account 781l. was owing to the merchants, the whole of which has since been paid.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

May 11.—Since the last general meeting the 55 east has been driven 7 fms. 3 ft., being now 8 fms. 1 ft. from the cross-cut; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, worth 50l. per fm. The 55 west has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft., being 4 fms. from the cross-cut; the lode altogether is 10 ft. wide, with a run of capes 4 ft. wide near the middle; the south part, which we have been carrying, is 4 ft. wide, worth 50l. per fm., with 3 ft. still standing north—good work. The 45 east has been driven 7 fms. 3 ft., being near 40 fms. east of the cross-cut—last 5 fms. being unproductive. In the present end the lode has a more kindly appearance, and there is every reason to expect an improvement here shortly. The winze in the bottom of the 45 east has been sunk 7 fms. 2 ft., being now down 8 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the present bottom is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 40l. per fm., and 17 fms. has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft., being now 10 fms. west of cross-course, and 17 fms. 3 ft. from the cross-cut; the lode in the present end is 5 ft. wide, worth 60l. per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 45 east are worth 20l. per fathom each, sold; and No. 2, computed 117 tons, to be sold at the next ticketing, and we shall sample the latter quantity at the end of this month. We expect to communicate the winze with the 55 east in the latter part of this week, or the beginning of the next, when we shall at once commence to cut pit, and Mew's shaft below the 55, also resume the cross-cut towards the north lodes. In conclusion, we beg to say the mine is looking well, with every appearance of continuing.—J. and W. GIFFORD.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be allowed and passed, stated that Capt. Gifford was present to answer any question, or afford any information the shareholders might desire. It had been seen by the accounts submitted that the balance of assets over liabilities was 1877l., and he might mention that as at the time of the last meeting their returns were sold quarterly, three months' costs in advance were estimated; but as they were now sampled every month there was no occasion to estimate the costs. Their total liabilities included all the merchants' bills up to the present time.

Capt. GIFFORD, in reply to questions, stated that if the ends kept as at present he should be able to return from 150 to 200 tons per month, and at the same time increase the reserves. He never expected the ends would have continued, but notwithstanding they had continued to improve.—Mr. ROSEWANE said there had been some talk by the western agents of the main lode having changed its underlie, and that it was now underlying north.—Capt. GIFFORD said it was nothing of the sort, for there was scarcely any underlie whatever. The lode was nearly perpendicular, or, in other words, it was not underlying so much.—Mr. LOOKER said there were so many conflicting reports that shareholders must find some difficulty in knowing which to credit.

Mr. ROSEWANE said that shareholders had no occasion to trouble themselves about reports, for after all, the samplings were the best reports.

Mr. E. COOKE said from the reports of those whom some people seemed to con-

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

We hear from WEST CARADON that the 116 fm. level, on Jope's lode, has improved, and now worth from 81. to 101. per fathom. This is an important point, as it is coming under the run of rich ore ground, 40 fathoms in length, that was passed through in the 101 fm. level.

At TIN HILL MINE they discovered yesterday a very rich tin lode in the old workings, north of Dale's shaft.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—The most satisfactory progress is being made in erecting the water-wheel and the improved dressing apparatus on this mine, the whole of which will be at work in a very few days, when the sales of silver-lead will certainly reach, and probably exceed, 30 tons every two months. When the wheel is at work, too, sinking on the parallel lodes, Nos. 1 and 2, will be continued, and from the composition of the lodes themselves, as well as from the stratification in which they are embedded, and from their produce at even so shallow a depth as 3 fms. under adit (where No. 1 yields over 1 ton of ore per fathom, value 201.), there can be no reasonable doubt that the parallel lodes of this mine will yield as great riches as the two lodes which were formerly worked yielded, and which proved it to be the richest lead mine in the kingdom.

EAST NEPTUNE.—The recent discoveries made in Breage and Vor districts have caused several mines that have been idle for years (to be re-opened, and the lodes which have hitherto been unproved to be developed; and the above is one of the most successful, and promises fair to repay the owners a good percentage on their outlay. One lode which has been intersected at a depth of 20 fms. from surface has been found to be 12 feet wide, and to produce copper ore to the value of 201. per fathom. From the nature of the lode the agent, as well as the inspectors who have reported upon it, anticipate that at a greater depth it will be still more productive. There are several mines or mining sets adjoining and in the vicinity of the East Neptune, which present equal prospects of success, and which those parties whose business it is to form companies for the purpose of working mines would do well to secure.

At GREAT RETALLACK MINE, in the 10 fathom level south, a fine bunch of silver-lead, worth 2 tons per fathom, has just been driven through the sample of the ore gave a produce of 75 per cent. for lead, and 213 ozs. of silver to the ton. The lode is not looking so well at present, but this is likely to be temporary only, the indications warranting the belief that the lode will shortly be richer than ever. In the shaft the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. From the general features of the lode it is likely to be of a bunchy character, but the ground is so easy that the interim between the deposits of ore will be but trifling; and though, doubtless, every advantage will be taken of any falling off to develop the mine, the adventurers will do well not to pay any attention to share transactions, but to have confidence in the mine, which bids fair to become very productive.

TRUMPET CONSOLS is looking first-rate, and there is a good improvement this week in Wheal Valls, in the 80 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, where the ground has been worked away in the upper levels by the old men. The lode in the end is worth 301. per fathom; driven by six men, at 51. per fathom.

CRELAKE.—Almost like magic, this mine has sprung from poverty to great prosperity. In the new ground west five lodes have been discovered, large, masterly, and productive. Parties need not go underground to see; it is quite enough to see the quantities brought to surface. Report says that for their fructified working during the past week, the lode, which has been worked since the time of Bedford, will reduce his dues. If so, it is worth of mention, and I say to other lodes do likewise. It is said that a large interest has been taken up by Mr. J. Currie Gregory, mining engineer, Glasgow.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—The development of this property is being carried out with the greatest spirit and perseverance; and, from the improved appearances of the new lode recently cut, and now worked on the 26 east and 38 west, together with the probability of intersecting the Penhale lode rich in a cross-cut driving south in the 74, adding thereto the cutting the Parkwarrah lode productive in the cross-cut north in the 84, within a short period a permanent dividend-paying mine will ensue, and there is not the least doubt but that, from the present successful opening up of the new south lode, this mine will, ere long, rank in public estimation with others of a similar enterprise.

PERAN DISTRICT.—Much has been said about the mines and discoveries in this district, and yet one half has not been told. Having been informed of an important discovery in the Great Retallack, but at the same time considering reports are not at all times true or to be depended on, I thought I would take the first opportunity of going on the mine to see for myself, and was highly gratified on meeting the manager, accompanied by the lord of the land, coming from the bottom of the mine, bearing some valuable silver-lead ore (then broken from the lode), followed by a horse and cart bearing sacks of the same kind. This ore consisted of a deal of native silver, and is very valuable. My expectations were more than realised. Although this set has been held in the highest esteem by me, yet I feel proud to inform you the mine is opening up far better than I at first anticipated, and cannot but congratulate the adventurers and lords of the estate on the discovery made. Not being satisfied with my going there on Saturday I again called on Monday, and found it equally as good, if not better, than on my previous visit. Again, looking north I found a mine contiguous to the north boundary of the Great Retallack set, worked under the same management, called Retallack; it embraced the same lodes as in the former mine, and No. 1 and 2 lodes intersect each other in the latter set, at which point large deposits of silver-lead may be expected; this we take as a general rule. From thence I go on to South Retallack. This set, as I am told, belongs to Mr. Prater, of Hendra Cottage, Perranporth. The set is situated about 100 fathoms from the south boundary of Great Retallack, and embraces No. 2 lode, which lode is quite a guarantee for its productiveness, and crosses a large elvan course as well as several east and west lodes of great promise. Taking into consideration the number of lodes and highly mineralised strata and district in which this mine is situated, I consider it a very favourable piece of ground.—A MINER.

FOREIGN MINES.

CHONTALES.—W. C. Paul, April 8: The driving of the No. 2 level east suspended for the following reasons:—The ore being very rich, I had no safe place to stow it into till the machinery in course of erection is ready to grind. The men were put to rise just behind the end, and got up 2 fms., and found the bottom of an old winze which is run together; the stuff in it is much mixed with the surrounding strata, but yields at least 2 ozs. per ton. The place was so very hot and air so bad, even with a good machine blowing air, that the men could not stand it longer, and I then put them to sink No. 2 shaft; this has now been holed to the next level; hence the level also runs together, but I think not any great extent; the men are now spilling through the run with the water of deads. I hope to shortly get as far east as the next winze below, which, if not run together, will enable us to see the bottom of the mine in about another month. No. 3 level is now got into easier ground; the lode is about 3 feet wide, and producing a little gold; this level has to be driven about 8 fms. further, when it will get under the western end of the rich nail; from surface I expect it will occupy about two months before any very great change for the better takes place. In the past month the level has been driven 6½ varas, but now I hope better progress will be made. We are still making rather slow progress for the want of hands to do the work about the new machinery and water-course, but, nevertheless, I think we shall have it in order by the end of June.—San Antonio Mine: The shaft sinking from surface to communicate with the deep cross-cut is down 5½ fms. on the course of the lode, which is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and producing at least 1 oz. of gold per ton. This shaft has been delayed in consequence of bad air; we have now fixed a good air-machine, and the work is going on satisfactorily, being sunk by native labour at 35-60 per vara. The deep adit cross-cut is going on satisfactorily in easy ground at 2½ per vara.—San Antonio Mine: We have commenced driving a level west of the lode from the level of the tramway to San Antonio tunnel, with a view to getting under the old workings; the lode is not yet in solid ground, but yields gold about ½ oz. per ton. This level is of importance, as it will communicate with the bottom of old workings, and yield a large supply of good class ores for the mill.—Cabezales de Javal: I have had a little work done in this mine to keep possession good. Two shafts are now to the depth of 10 varas; in the eastern shaft the lode is 10 feet wide, of a promising appearance, and contains a little gold and silver. In the western shaft the lode is all the size of the shaft, with more standing to the south; it produces on an average more than ½ oz. of gold per ton, and contains a fair portion of silver. I hope soon to have my assay furnace erected, after which I will supply correct assays of each class of ore. We are now preparing to drive east on the lode from the Javal River, and intend prosecuting it as fast as possible.—Victoria Plantel: Here we have cleared the trees and underbrush on the main water-course to the proposed site of the new machinery, and shall, as soon as possible, set the making of it per contract, as I intend it to be 20 feet wide in the bottom, a dam wheels; on the same level I purpose making it 8 feet wide in the bottom, a dam wheels; the height will be necessary at its commencement, and when finished will form a large reservoir, should it be needed in the summer months. As soon as the machinery is completed in Santo Domingo, I intend setting another contract to the same contractor for erecting machinery on this plantel; timber of the best quality is here in abundance, none having been used from it, and it being the dry season I hope to make good progress.—Surface: The tail-race to new machinery is completed, and the framework of the house partly raised. The distilling completed during the present month. The tramway from San Antonio is being pushed forward rapidly, and the incline from same to the mill, with the shoots, will, I hope, also be completed; this work is being done in the most substantial manner. We have completed repairs to roads, and have now eight carretos engaged in bringing in machinery. I have not a doubt about having everything on the mine by the end of May or middle of June—that which has arrived at the port. I am glad to say that things are now looking pretty forward, and I hope by next mail to inform you that our machinery is working most satisfactorily.

UNITED MEXICAN.—C. J. Furber (Guanaxuato, March 20 to 29). March 20: My visit to the mine of Jesus Maria y Jose and La Oscura district have been constant, as those undertakings require attention to bring them into good economical working order.—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: I have been engaged in experiments with the object of ascertaining whether the ore in the planes (deepest part of the mine) will pay its cost of extraction: 66 carags of ore from the posas, drawn at a cost of 200s. pounded and assayed in Duran, gave about 22½ per caraga, or 1616. By this you will perceive that unless the ore is materially reduced expenses this ore had better remain in the mine. The partidero system, after a trial carried on for some weeks, has proved to be a failure. The difference in the value of the ore sold for buscones' account and of that remitted to the hacendados ranged weekly from 250 to 300 in favour of the buscones. I did not, therefore, think myself justified in continuing working on this plan, and the ore is now being sold as formerly for joint account. The difficulty that I had to contend with in leaving off this division of the ore with the workmen arose from the hacendados being so scantily supplied; but as the stock is now considerably increased, I confidently hope to be able to give better accounts from this mine. The yield of ore for the last four weeks was by regular miners 3680 carags, and by the buscones 1095 carags. The result for the month of February on this mine was a loss of 108,716, in reference to which Mr. Furber states that, finding the mines unprovided with powder, iron, and steel, and the hacendados with a low stock of ore, he had been obliged to increase expenses to a

certain extent, whilst receiving no more than the usual quantity of silver. In the present month there would be a raspa from Duran value \$5500, and he hoped to have no loss to report.—March 29: In our mines I have nothing new to report. Jesus Maria y Jose continues to give 800 carags weekly for the hacendados. The buscones sale yesterday was low, on account of the feast day on the 25th, amounting to 18121.—Mines in the Guadalupe de la Oscura district, March 20: The mine of Guadalupe is not at work. In La Trinidad a few men are being employed to keep up our rights. In the labores salidos (outside works) the buscones extract a small quantity of ore. In Encinitas Mine we are still unable to get into the shaft on account of so much foul air, but on the mine side I have succeeded in surveying all our important workings. By carrying on the frente of San Carlos about 30 metres to the north-west, and then driving a short cross-cut, we should communicate with the upper despacho (platform), said to have been found in the shaft at 71 metres depth. This plan being decided upon, we had begun to carry it out, but at the end of the week before last we came either on loose ground or on old workings, which gave out such a quantity of carbonic acid as to drive us on the frente de San Carlos and posa de Pablo, which are now both inaccessible. We are, however, carrying down a work of ventilation which will, I trust, in about a month's time remove the difficulty. The ore still continued in San Pablo till the day of our leaving it. The water in the shaft has been drained to 115 metres depth, and we are now come upon attle, but as we cannot get down the pit, little can be done till the communication between it and the mine is effected. The present to Duran has given lower assays after pounding than those made in the mine. The good ore, 23 marcos per monton (about 120 ozs. per ton), the ordinary 6 marcos 10 ozs., to 7 marcos per monton (about 35 to 40 ozs. per ton); and owing to the difficulty of working, the extraction since the last report has been small.—March 29: In Encinitas we have not yet communicated the work of ventilation, and have consequently not been able to get into the frente of San Carlos and posa de San Pablo.

BRITTANY.—J. Trevillion, May 14: Tremoulin Mine: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 44, still retains its size, being large and hard, but not so valuable as when last reported; however, I think it will soon improve again. The lode in the 44 north is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of capel, white iron, and particles of lead, a kindly lode. In the adit end south the ground is more favourable for progress, and we are meeting with a great deal of muddle, which indicates the near approach of the lode. Each party of men are making good progress in their respective contracts. The engine, with all the machinery, is in good working order.

CAPULA.—Capt. Paul, March 8: I mentioned in my last, of the 25th ult., that we had commenced driving cross-cuts south through the lode in both ends—Esperanza and San Enrique; the former is without alteration, but in the latter we have met with a splendid lode of blue ore, clear of pyrites. We are now 4½ varas from the north wall, and I expect we have full 2 varas more to cut through before we reach the south wall. After deducting 1½ vara for the width of the level, we had 2 varas of good ore (a stone of 40 ozs. per ton), which we produced 37 marcos per monton, we then met with a head of Agave, of which we discovered the blue ore; this is nearly under the old shaft of San Luis, and, as I mentioned before, we may expect a large extraction from this place. We have not done anything in the stopes east and west of La Bomba for the last fortnight; we are keeping that in reserve until we have the hacendados erected at the mine, or some other hacienda to send it to, where we can get better results at a less cost. There is not a doubt now about the mine, our greatest difficulty is in getting the ore reduced to a reasonable cost, with good results, until the hacendados is finished at the mine.

March 25: We have commenced calcining the 167½ carags of metal ground for torta No. 13, which we intend to beneficiate in the barrels, two having been put in pretty good order.—The Mine: We are now 6 varas through the lode in San Enrique cross-cut, and have not yet got the south wall; this week I have put four men to drive on the metal part of the lode, that I mentioned about in my last, and four men to continue the cross-cut, where there are still spots of blue ore. I expect the usual haul will be met with in a continuation of what the United Mexican Company had about San Luis shaft in 1827. In the Esperanza cross-cut we have met with another lode of very pretty white quartz, 2½ pintas of ore; the ground is also more favourable, and there is a narrow cross lode, which has assisted us greatly in driving. By the dialling, there is another lode still further south, on which the old workings are in the upper levels.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—April 1: In San Carlos Mine the deep adit level (Cerna's), driving west on Carrera's lode, is progressing rapidly, 12 fathoms having been driven in March. The lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of dark flookan and porphyry, and without ore. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is progressing very regular throughout the past month, from which Capt. Butler is of opinion that the driving is on Duarte's lode; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, calc-spar, and porphyry. In the last 2 varas driven the north side has become somewhat disordered, probably from Carrera's and Duarte's lodes making a junction. There are 2½ fms. more to drive to get under Kemp's winze, now sinking below La Esperanza adit level, on Carrera's lode. The lode in Kemp's winze is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, calc-spar, and porphyry; altogether, it is a strong and powerful lode, of a congenial character, the average quantity of copper stuff than for some time past. Our tribute pitches are 12 tons in March. The 40 level driving is on Duarte's lode, which is expected to yield about 12 tons of silver ore in April, estimated by Capt. Butler at 40 ozs. per ton. They are rapidly wearing out. At the hacienda de San Jose a large quantity of old slimes has been reduced in March, and it was hoped that the calciners would be at work again on ore on April 3. The 35th conducta was expected to leave for the capital early in May, to consist of 6 bars of silver, and to realise about \$4800.

PONTGIBAUD.—Wm. H. Rickard, May 2: Roure: The 125 metre level, north of Richards's shaft, is in a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with muddle and lead ore. The 100 metre level cross-cut, north of shaft, has intersected several veins, composed of quartz, barytes, and spots of ore. The 80 metre level south produces friable quartz, spotted with muddle. The 60 metre level south yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 40 metre level, south of Agave's yielded stones of ore, but not enough to save. The 20 metre level south is suspended, and the men put to rise towards the winze sunk below the adit, on the western part of the lode. The adit south is in a large lode, composed of arsenical muddle, mixed with friable quartz. The stolen south is in soft unproductive ground. We have now working in this mine 11 stopes, which produce an average quantity of copper stuff than for some time past. Our tribute pitches are also a little fallen off in value.—La Grange: The lode in No. 2 level south yields the 60 metre level yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 60 metre level south yields a little saving work. The 40 metre level north opens tribute ground. The 20 metre levels north and south are poor. Our stopes and tribute pitches are without change.—Mioche: The adit, south of railway, is in a kindly lode, containing quartz, barytes, and a little brown phosphate of lead. The No. 2 shaft, sinking from surface, on No. 6 lode, yields stones of quartz, spotted with lead level, and produces a good quantity of copper stuff. The 60 metre level, south of the level, is in a large lode, composed of arsenical muddle, mixed with friable quartz. The stolen south is in soft unproductive ground. We have now working in this mine 11 stopes, which produce an average quantity of copper stuff than for some time past. 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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, May 16: The engine-shaft continues hard for sinking. The 9 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, is also hard; the 3 fm. level, saving work for tin. The 9 fathom level, driving west, is opening wider, with a leader of rich tin in the middle of the lode. The adit level driving east is more promising, lode larger than when reported last, and yielding a little tin. If the fine dry weather continues, I hope to be able to put some miners to work in the old workings on the engine lode west, and also on the north tin lode, on tin.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, May 15: The ground in the shaft has improved, and the sinking progresses much more favourably; the water does not now occasion so much trouble. The 70 cross-cut is about the same as last reported. Jones's pitch is still yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. No other alteration.

BLACK CRAIG CONSOLS.—J. Smitham, May 16: The lode in the 54, driving east, on Harriet's lode, is producing from 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 54, driving east of No. 1 cross-cut, on the new discovery, is producing from 4 to 5 cwt. of lead per fm., with a kindly appearance for an improvement. The branches we are driving on, west of No. 2 cross-cut, in the 54, are producing from 7 to 8 cwt. of lead per fm. I set four men yesterday to drive the 54 west on the blackstone. The stope is producing about 20 cwt. of lead per fm. I hope to get 22 tons of lead in the house by to-morrow night.

BOTTLE HILL.—Joseph Eddy, May 16: Main Lode: The lode in the stope in the back of the 24 is about 5 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The tributary ground in the back of the 12 is turning out moderate stamps' work. South Lode: The lode in the back of the 12 is about 18 in. wide—quality about the same as when reported on last. The lode in the 24, west of shaft, is still small and poor. North Lode: We have been driving and stopping east and west of shaft this week. The lode continues its size—about 3 feet wide, and occasionally producing good stones of tin, but not sufficient to pay.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—Thomas Kemp, May 15: The stope in the bottom of the 62 continues to yield 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope west of winze, in back of the same level, produces 18 cwt. per fathom. The stope east of winze produce 12 cwt. per fathom. The new 28-ft. wheel to pump the new shaft was finished and started to work on Saturday last. It works exceedingly well, and the new shaft, now 57½ fms. deep, has been this day resumed sinking, under the contract to sink to the 63.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Northingham, May 15: In the level going south from the lower part of the incline, east of shaft, the ground is rather stiff for driving, but no other change worthy of note. In following the narrow joint of lead east from the bottom level, south from middle of incline, our progress is slow, owing to the ground being hard, so that we have thought it advisable to suspend the driving, and put the men to sink in the lower level, where this joint should cross that level; and in another week we shall be able to judge which will be the most expedient way of making further trial of it. The No. 3 level, driving south, has intersected a narrow joint bearing lead, but not enough to value. We are now driving east on the course of this joint, to see whether it will lead us into something better. The tribute bargains are without change to notice since my last.

CAPE CORWALL.—R. Pryor, W. White, May 15: We have taken the 70 fm. level endmost west, and put them to rise in the back of this level, just to make a trial of the lode above the slide. No change to notice in any other part.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, May 14: The 90 west, on Clymo's lode, has been extended 4½ fms. through ore ground, although not so valuable as I expected to find it, the lode being more or less in an unsettled state, which I think is accounted for from the fact of a small slide (passed through in the 80), and underlying east some 10 to 11 ft. per fm., having intersected the lode between the 80 and 90 fm. levels. Between the winze and shaft, close around this slide, the lode is so small, and small; therefore I think the 90 as yet is scarcely off its influence sufficiently far to prove the value of the lode under this slide. The winze below the 80 is all but holed to the 90; the lode in the upper 5 fms., until it came in contact with the slide referred to, was, as previously stated, good; below that point but little of it has been taken down, it being thrown a little to the north, and the winze continued on a small south portion of it. In the 80 west the lode has produced saving work throughout the 4 fms. driven, and often of a very promising character, but seldom exceeded some 3½ to 4 in. value. The stope above this level are at present looking as well as we have seen on any occasion; that in the 80, however, near the cross-cut, is not quite so well. Very little has been done during the past quarter on the gossan lode; after passing the first small sparry cross-cut it did not seem to improve, consequently the men there employed were removed to points of more urgency. The rise above the 54 has turned out somewhat more troublesome than we anticipated, owing to a portion of the elvan suddenly changing its underlie from north to south, and as a consequence we very soon found the rise entirely in elvan, and very wet; now, however, it has passed through that part, and the elvan again in greater measure, so soon as we met with the change it is now over 5 fathoms above the 54. A new shaft has been commenced from surface, to communicate with the rise, and is now between 7 and 8 fms. deep. The very wet season has kept the springs flowing, just as in midwinter, so that we have been compelled to attach flat-roads to the engine much earlier than we expected, and drop a 6-inch lift to keep the water; this, of course, has seriously delayed the sinking. The ground, however, is tolerably favourable, and I hope good progress will now be made. After the shaft and rise are commenced we may, if the thought is correct, so soon as we sink below the 50, and this I should recommend doing while the rise and winze are being opened (where necessary) and prepared for a shaft. The water below the 80 is so very little that the present cost of keeping it by hand labour is only 26s. per month. During the quarter we have sold 35 tons of ore, at 51.7s., and from the present appearance of the stope I think we shall be enabled to raise from 30 to 35 tons bi-monthly after the present quarter.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, May 15: Llywernog: The engine-shaft is down 11 fms. 5½ ft. below the 50, and the south lode has just come in, so that the transverse section I sent you a little while ago is correct. The lode at the shaft is much enlarged, but there is no improvement in the ore yet to notice; in fact, as anticipated in my quarterly report, the lode is in a confused mass, intersected all through by small joints, and we shall have to get away from the junction before we can expect a settled lode. As the junction of the south lode takes place at a higher point, 7 or 8 fms. west of shaft, we shall open a 62 fm. level west in a few days, by which we shall prove the lode as much below the junction as we should by sinking the shaft (say) another 3 or 4 fms. The stope continues to produce their usual quantity of ore, and the winze under the 30 is worth quite 20 cwt. of ore per fathom.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, May 15: We have not taken down any lode in the shaft for the past week; the shaftmen are sinking by the side of it, and will not do anything towards breaking the lode till the latter part of the week. I will inform you of its value in my next. We have put two men to clear out the adit level, east of the shaft, on the south lode.

DALE.—R. Nines, May 13: During the past week I have had the men from the 44 fm. level cross-cut driving the 32 new ward, on the western part of the Old Pipe vein, and yields occasionally good stones of lead, and looks exceedingly promising. We have also cut a large stream of water, to which I attach great importance, inasmuch that it is more than probable it will lead us to where Johnson's lode, the New Pipe, and the Old Pipe vein forms a junction, and where rich deposits of ore may be fully expected. Besides this, there is good reason to believe we shall be able to take up some of the water in this level, and relieve the levels below. I would therefore, by all means, strongly recommend the driving of this level, if only for a few fathoms, as, together with the other advantages, it will give a better idea of the extra pitwork that may be required.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.—T. Nell, May 14: George and Charlotte: Since the last report we have succeeded in getting to the bottom of the winze sunk in the bottom of the deep adit level, and find the lode 7 ft. wide, and worth 8 tons of ore per fathom; and on Saturday last, being setting-day, we let a stope east of winze to twelve men, at 11. per ton of ore, calculated to be equivalent to 4s. in 11. Seeing such a strong lode to the east of the winze, it is presumed that the dip of ore is to the east of the cross-cut at the 24 fm. level, where we have commenced driving to prove it. William and Mary: In the 22 west of engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, and ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level, west of cross-course, is let to four men, on tribute, at 8s. in 11. In the 34, west of engine-shaft, we have intersected the lode west of the cross-course, and which at present is poor. In the 46, east of winze-shaft, the lode is looking as if we are near the ore ground gone down from the level above. The stope in the bottom of the 34 east are working by eight men, on tribute, at 7s. in 11. The lode in the 34 east is much improved, being 3 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES.—J. Richards, May 14: The 62 west is being driven by the side of the lode for more space, and the stope in the bottom of the 36, east of engine-shaft, the lode is of large size, being in the stope east of the footway winze more than 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, and some good quality copper ore occasionally.

DYFNWYM.—John Davis (of Llywernog), May 10: In accordance with your instructions, I visited this mine on Tuesday, and after spending part of three days in inspecting the mine, I now beg to submit to you my observations thereon. The principal machinery on surface consists of a 55-foot water-wheel, 4 ft. breast, working drawing-machine, and the pump—both of lifts from the bottom level, it is assisted by the traction engine being attached to the rods in frosty weather or drought; a 40-ft. wheel, also 4 ft. breast, working a crusher; and a steam-engine of about 20-horse power, for drawing occasionally when the water-power is short. The horizontal steam-engine, and everything in connection with it, is in a very untidy and dirty state, which is the less excusable as it is only occasionally at work. There are some repairs necessary to this engine at present; if, however, properly managed it would be of great service to the mine. The two water-wheels are well and substantially built, are in good order, and each, with a full complement of water, is equal to a much heavier duty than they perform at present. The power of each of these wheels is unnecessarily reduced, and as the water-power is so short, this matter should be attended to at once. The water should be carried to the top of the 55-ft. wheel, instead of to its breast, as at present; a counterbalance should be attached to the pumping-crank, to lessen the burden of the wheel, and give it a more even action; while the outlet under the 40-ft. wheel should be deepened, to avoid the friction and consequent loss of power occasioned by the water accumulated in the pit. The ground at surface is well adapted for the erection of dressing-floors, but the existing floors do not betray any extra engineering skill, and they are also in a very dilapidated and imperfect state. The only thing good in this department is the crusher, which is strong and in good order; it is worked at present at half the speed of the wheel. The wheel is more than powerful enough to work it at equal speed, but unless a more constant supply of water can be secured it is better as it is. The great fault of this department is the treatment of the slimes. It seems to have been the custom here of late to let nearly all the slime, or (say) nearly ¾ of the stuff, escape into the river. I do not know of any circumstance in which this practice can be justified, or even palliated. When stuff is worth under 30 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom, quite one fifth of the clean ore can be derived from the slimes, so that the waste must have been very great here. Captain Hancock is endeavouring to remedy this evil, but he has no means at his command to do it effectually. It would require about 150l. to put the dressing-floors in decent order of efficiency. I regret to say that I did not find any plan of the workings on the mine; I, therefore, could not carry out your suggestion as to making a tracing of them; but I have made some rough sketches from observations I took with a pocket-dial, which will assist you to understand the state of the property. The controlling power of the company must have been most inefficient, and have insisted on proper plans being kept up and presented at the meetings; but as this has been neglected so long, it will require a great deal of time and labour to execute them now, and I do not think that the estate is even provided with instruments to

enable him to do them. It is time that the directors should see that their property is no longer worked in the dark and at random. There are two lodes in the set—the main lode, with an underlie of about 1 ft. 6 in. per fathom, and a bearing 10° north-east and 7° south-west; and another lode, cut at the wheel-pit, with a bearing 105° north-east, which is 2½ ft. wide, and composed of gossan, spar, and spots of lead ore. The copper lode is entirely in the main lode, but the wheel-pit lode is very worthy of a trial, and when the company has means at its command I should warmly recommend attention to this. The engine-shaft does not come up to surface, but is commenced on a lode at the end of the cross-cut adit north 150 fm. long; the ground above the end of this adit (37 fms. high) is all stopped away to surface. The shaft is then sunk perpendicular—or, at all events, it was intended to be perpendicular—and a cross-cut has to be driven at each level to cut the lode, the one at the 82 being 21 fms. long. As the underlie is comparatively small, it is a great pity that the dead loss in time and labour incurred in driving these successive cross-cuts was not avoided by sinking the shaft alongside the lode, or the shaft might have been sunk on the north part of the lode, so as to intersect it at about 50 fms. deep, which plan, though it would not lessen the length of the cross-cuts in the aggregate, would have equalised their lengths, and kept the shaft nearer the lode at the deeper levels, where the working expenses are, of course, greater than at the higher levels. It is useless to begin to enumerate the faults of the shaft, there being nothing like order about it, and the timberwork, as it is, is in a very rotten state. The water is raised by seven successive lifts. This arrangement, besides the expense which it entails in leather and labour, is very cumbersome, and liable to breakages. When the shaft is refitted these lifts should be replaced by two plunger-lifts, of about 35 fms. each, and a drawing-lift at the bottom. The greater part of the present pumps would be available for these improvements, so that the cost in materials would not be very great. All the productive ground from surface to the bottom of the 82, with small exception, mentioned hereafter, as far as the levels are extended, is worked away. I do not know the value of the lode at the different levels, but hearing of the financial difficulties of the company, I was very much struck with the large proportion of the lode that must have been productive, for through all this extensive space there is hardly a spot of ground unworked. I regret to say, but I have no hesitation whatever in making the statement, that had the mine been worked with only a moderate amount of mining intelligence, and with economy in the purchase and use of materials, it would all along, at any rate, have been kept free of the slightest difficulties if it did not return regular profits. The ground remaining to be stopped is about 200 cubic fathoms in the back of the 82, east of shaft, or cross-cut, and about 200 cubic fathoms west of ditto; this ground is worth about 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm.—say, 400 cubic fathoms, at 91. per fathom—36000l. This is all the reserve in the mine, and unless it were intended to abandon it, or worked for the purpose of abandonment, it was a most ruinous policy to work the mine to this state, for there are no reserves left to assist further explorations. I really never saw a mine in so bad a plight—disorder reigns supreme everywhere, and these are facts which any careless observant must notice. To climb the ladders of the footway is a feat that requires no small degree of courage. You may fancy one's feelings when about to descend a pit 60 ft. deep; he is cautioned to make sure of his hands, as several of the steps are likely to give way under his feet before he gets to the bottom. If the pit and general timberwork were sacrificed for a while, in order to open up large reserves it might be some excuse, for though it could never justify the system, for it is always very bad economy, under any circumstances, to neglect the timberwork of a mine, for sooner or later it must be done, and once neglected it becomes doubly expensive both in labour and materials, and the continuance of the consequent hindrance and expense so familiar here is another proof of this. On the bottom of the 82 fm. level, 30 fms. east of cross-cut, a winze has been sunk 3 fms., and Captain Hancock told me that the lode there was worth 2½ tons of ore to the fathom. I could not descend this, as it was at the time, of course, full of water, but I examined the bottom of the level in several places where practicable, and found his statement as to the value of the lode fully borne out. There is, therefore, every encouragement to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft at once. All the eastern levels are driven to the boundary line between this and Dyliffe, but the eastern levels have about ¼ mile of ground below them. In the 82, the level is driven to this line, but not, as far as I could judge, carried through it, being suspended; it seems the lode became unproductive at that point. Though this channel changes the character of the lode, it is not powerful enough to leave or change its course, for I have traced it at surface on the other side of the cross-course, and the lode there retains the same bearing. The lower level (the 82) should be driven through this at once, and I firmly believe that the lode will be found very valuable in that direction, though not immediately so. I will be noticed that this ground, if productive, can be worked at great advantage up to surface. The ground all through is easy to work, and this is a great encouragement to the company, as the mine, with proper management, can be opened cheaply and expeditiously; this is also a good sign as to the value of the mine in depth, for I have often observed that when the ground becomes very hard the lode, unless it is shielded by a layer of soft ground, becomes less productive. As to the future, I should recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft by nine men, without intermission; driving the 82 fm. level west, through the unproductive channel referred to, by four men; and the 82, by six men each. These stope will produce about 15 tons of lead ore per month, worth (say) 1800l. The working cost, including dressing, carriage, materials, &c., should not exceed 2000l. a month, so that the deficit for the mine workings will not be very large. It would require about 1500l. to put the mine in good order; but with an immediate outlay of (say) 4000l., and about 20l. per month to cover the working cost, the company could carry on its operations until the mine is further proved by sinking the engine-shaft and extending the 82 fathom level west. In conclusion, I feel bound to say that the company have in Captain Hancock an intelligent and industrious agent, and if the concern is once put on a proper footing, I feel sure he would manage it satisfactorily.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, May 16: We are driving and stopping east of the western shaft in the 10 fm. level; in driving we have met with a cross-course, east of which we find the lode disordered, and for the present the lode is rather poor. We shall get on with sampling as fast as possible.

EAST CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, May 13: Thomas's Engine-shaft—No. 3 Lode: The lode in the 82, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor, munda, and saving work for copper ore. In the 80 west the cross-course is cut through, and the lode met with to the west thereof is 2½ ft. wide, of a most promising description, being composed of quartz, capel, fluor, prlan, munda, and very fine stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70 east is small and unproductive. The lode in the 60 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, munda, fluor, and good stones of copper ore. A rise, Morcombe's No. 2, is being put up in the back of the 60 east, the lode in which is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is 1 ft. wide, producing some saving work for copper ore. Butler's Shaft—No. 6 Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, fluor, munda, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, and consists of capel, fluor, munda, and copper ore—saving work. The lode in the 50 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in Rowatt's rise, in back of the 40 east, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST CHIVERTON.—John Grose, James Nancarrow, May 13: We are glad to inform you that we are still making good progress in sinking Bartlett's shaft, and the lode is now 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor, munda, and saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 50 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in Rowatt's rise, in back of the 40 east, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST GUNNILLAKE.—J. Phillips, W. G. Gard, May 16: In consequence of the water being let out of the Tavistock Canal on this day week, for the purpose of cleansing it, we had not been able to do anything in the 36 fm. level, west of cross-cut, till yesterday morning, when the water went down, and we were enabled to get on with the work. There has been no change to advise you of, nor is there any change in the shallow adit or cross-cut, north of rise, in back of same.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—Charles Glasgow, May 16: There is no change to notice in King's shaft, sinking below the 95, since my last report. In the 95, west of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper and stones of tin, but not enough to value. In the 95, east of King's shaft, the lode is 10 inches wide, and worth 3½ per fathom. There is no lode taken down in the 85, west of King's shaft, since my last report. The stope in the back of the 95, east of King's shaft, are worth 6l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 85 fm. level, west of King's, are worth 6l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 85 fm. level, west of Hallett's, over the slide, are worth 7l. per fm.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, R. P. Goldsworthy, R. Wearne, May 15: Eastern Mine: There is no change to notice in Phillips's engine-shaft. The lode in the 20, south from Phillips's, is worth 3l. per fathom; ground favourable, and good progress being made. Western Mine: The lode at Savell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of Savell's, is a little disordered, now worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of the stope in back of this level is worth 6l. per fathom. In the stope in back of the 62 the lode is worth 4l. per fathom.—Buck Lode: The 62 east is without change.—Old Lode: The lode in the 40, north from Reddipier shaft, is worth 4l. per fathom, and improving. The 20, north from West Buck shaft, is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 10, north from same shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 10, north from same shaft, on the branch, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the adit north is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 20, south from Savell's, is worth 3l. per fathom, and improving.—North Lode: The 20, east of the stope in back of this level is worth 4l. per fathom, and promising for further improvement; this is an important point.—Reddipier Lode: The 20 east is without change. This remark will apply to all the other points not reported on.

EAST TRUMPET.—R. Quentrell, May 16: We have got on with the surface work very well, having repaired the various houses on the mine, attached a boiler to the engine, and erected the necessary appliances for working the mine. We have dropped a lift to the 25 fm. level, and put the engine to work, which is working very well, and we expect to be able to sink to the 30 fm. level.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 15: The men continue to make good speed in sinking the engine-shaft below the 95; the lode is 15 to 20 in. wide, with stones of ore, &c. The lode in the 95 east is 15 in. wide, composed of flookan, &c. The lode in the 95 west is not so large as it was, worth about 1 ton of ore to the fathom. Two stope above this level are worth 1½ and 2 tons of copper ore to the fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 85 west is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., with copper ore and tin intermixed. All the other places are looking the same as before reported.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, May 15: North Lode: The shaftmen are still stopping down the lode in the eastern end of the shaft, below the 45 fm. level, where the lode is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 45 west is worth 15l. per fathom, and east it is worth 12l. per fathom.—South Lode: The 40 fm. level west is worth 40l. per fm. The stope below this level is worth 70l. per fathom, and the stope in the back of the 40 west is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, May 15: Homersham's Shaft: The ground in the 120 fathom level cross-cut north is favourable, therefore good progress is being made. The cutting of trip-plat will soon be completed. In Ed's cross-cut, driving north in the 140, the ground is very wet, which renders the progress a little slower than hitherto. The joints and branches intersected contain copper ore. By the dialling the lode should have been intersected; the lode must have taken a little more perpendicular dip, which we regard much in favour of the lode being more productive. In the 140 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, and munda, and produces 1 ton of copper ore, or worth 6l. per fathom, and presents a very kindly appearance to improve. In Day's cross-cut, driving north in the 140, the ground is very wet, and the appearance of becoming much easier; if so, we shall make better progress. In the winze sinking below the 120 the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, John Cornish, F. Cornish, May 15: The lode, in the rise in the 146 north, contains a little lead ore, and improving as we go up. The winze in the bottom of the 130, coming down against the lode, now sunk 4 fms., and the part of the lode being carried will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. As more parts of the lode have been intersected in the cross-cut west from the 130 north, on east lode, but we expect to communicate with the north level, on west lode, in a few days. The winze, in the 120 north, is 2 feet wide, and yielding 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of this level are yielding 3½ ton and ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 115 north, on west lode, is unproductive of lead ore to value. The same remark will apply to the 100 north, on west lode. The stope in the back of the 100 and 115 are yielding on an average ½ ton of lead ore per fathom respectively. The 45 south, on the east part of the west lode, contains a little lead ore, and the ground is improving for progress. The stope in the back of the 45 north will yield ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The tribute department is looking quite as well as for some time past.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, May 16: The stope in bottom of the 21 west is the same in value as last week. The pitch in bottom of the 11 east has fallen off a little in value since last week, but still yielding good paying work. The lode in back of the 11 east presents a kindly appearance, through poor at present. The end in the 11 east is in capel, with spots of ore; this looks like the capel of a lode. The water continues to flow freely.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., May 11: The engine-shaft is down the required depth, with solar lead at the bottom, and the drive of a 70 fm. level cross-cut commenced towards the lode; it will occupy a few days more to complete the timber work in order to bring the whim kibble to the bottom. The different points of operation upon the lode still continue to look equally cheering, and producing the usual quantity of ore; excepting the 60 west, where we have intersected a small cross-course dividing the lode, consequently we cannot see if we cannot intersect more lode in the direction, before we resume driving further east on the most promising portion of the lode, as yet we have not shipped the lead ore purchased by Messrs. Joseph Walker, Parker, and Co., and will forward April cost in a post or two.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 14: There is no change of importance in the 220 north and south since Capt. Barkell's report of the 30th ult. The lode in the 210, driving north, is about 3 feet wide, and improving in value, worth from 20l. to 30l. per fathom. In the 200 end we have not done much since my last report, having employed the men in enlarging the lodge at the West shaft, and in putting down additional railroad for the conveyance of stuff, which will shortly very considerably increase from this level. The lode in the 190 appears to be altogether from 12 to 15 feet wide, and on the part we are carrying the end continues good, worth 90l. per fm.; the stope in the roof of this level are worth from 80l. to 90l. per fathom, and we shall commence a new stope in the sole, from the end of the sump holed to the 200, in the course of a fortnight, from which we expect considerable assistance both in lead and blende. As soon as we have holed the rise and sump from the 180 to the 165, we shall also be able to commence a new stope in the roof of the 165, between these levels. In the 165 end the lode is 9 feet wide, worth for lead and blende from 80l. to 100l. per fathom; and in the 155 end, where its full size is not at present seen, it is worth for the part we are carrying 80l. per fathom. We have no change to report either in the 145 end north or in the stope above or below that level. Dumbell's new shaft is now completed to the 125, and in a few days we shall commence to drive north and south in a lode worth fully 100l. per fathom. The level driving north towards Dumbell's new shaft, from the bottom of the south shaft, with a view to communicate and open up the ground for stope, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and we have every reason to believe that the ore ground at this depth is in all respects as rich as any we have had above. In the 100 end the lode is nearly 6 feet wide, worth quite 80l. per fm., and the north stope in the roof of this level are now drawing up to the 85, and are not, therefore, quite so good as they were below; but the stope in the roof of the 85 south continue very good, and are worth 160l. per fathom. The lode in the 70 south is 5 feet wide, worth 120l. per fathom. I see no further change to report in Dumbell's shaft. As the copper ground south the stope in the roof of the 190 and 165 continue to look good, and we have every reason to believe that the ore ground at this depth is in all respects as rich as any we have had above. In the 100 end the lode is nearly 6 feet wide, worth quite 80l. per fm., and the north stope in the roof of this level are now drawing up to the 85, and are not, therefore, quite so good as they were below; but the stope in the roof of the 85 south continue very good, and are worth 160l. per fathom. The lode in the 70 south is 5 feet wide, worth 120l. per fathom. 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75 fm. level west th lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. We have two stops working in the back of the 65 west, by 12 men—worth 14¢. per fm. each. In the 50 fm. level, west from Taylor's shaft, the east end of the lode is cut off by the shaft; the rest of the lode is the pure metal cutting down Richard's shaft from surface are making good progress; but the pure cutting down the shaft below the adit level are getting on very slowly; the ground is much harder. The masons have commenced to build the engine-house, but little has been done this week owing to the heavy rain.

WHEAL AGAR.—E. Rogers, May 15: The rods and pitwork fixed in the whim-shaft is working very satisfactorily, and the water drained to the bottom, but since it has been let in a large quantity of stuff has turned both out of the sides of the shaft, and the lode at level cross-cut, which we are now securing. As soon as this work is done, and the stuff removed, which we hope to finish this week, we shall resume the sinking of the whim-shaft, and open on the lode in the 150 as fast as possible. The water is also drained from Nos. 1 and 2 winzes, in the bottom of the 140; the former will soon be holed to the 150, and the latter is opening profitable ground. The lode in the 140 fathom level end, east of shaft, is small and unproductive. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. **Cross-cut, BULLOCK'S Lode:** May 15; Stope in back of the 92 west, east of cauter, is worth tin for 7¢. per fm. The stope in back of the 92 west, north of 157, per fathom. The 92 west is producing tin, but not of much value. In the 80 east the lode in the end is 8 ft. wide, worth 15¢. per fm. The winze sinking under this end is poor in the bottom. We have put the men to stope down 6 feet long of the west end of the winze, where the lode is worth 30¢. per fathom; this branch of tin is dipping west. The stope in bottom of this level, west of cross-course, is worth 20¢. per fm. The stope in the back is worth 15¢. per fm. The lode in the 120 fathom level, west of B. shaft, is worth 20¢. per fm. The 90 west is producing tin, but not to value. The winze sinking under this level is worth 15¢. per fathom.—**Hocking's Shaft:** The 80 east is poor. The 70 west is worth 6¢. per fm.—**Kistler's Shaft:** The 90 cross-cut south, through the lode, is producing tin; we have not seen enough as yet to report its value. The winze sinking under the 80, on the south part of the lode, is worth 30¢. per fm.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 11: The lode in the 110, east of old engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, of quartz and gossan, with stones of rusty ore; in the 100 fathom level, west of B. shaft, is worth 20¢. per fm. The 90 west is producing tin, but not to value. The new shaft is sunk about 3 fms. below the 120; we have taken down part of the lode, which we find to be a very congenial spar, and which carries a little tin. The lode in the 120 west is 4 ft. wide, with strings of tin throughout, worth 5¢. per fm. The two stopes above that level are worth 8¢. and 4¢. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 110 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 5¢. per fm. There is no change in the 100 east or west since our last article. The lode in the 90, east of cross-cut, on the new lode, is small, but yields good sized pieces of tin, as we do not yet cut through it, is the same character as that we formerly raised from the cauter; it is letting out water, and there being hollow ground before us we anticipate a change for the better. The lode in the 80 east is 3½ ft. wide, yielding stamping work. There are three stopes above this level, worth 6¢. per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 2 ft. wide, with a little tin. All the other places are looking much the same.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, May 11: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, we have met with the lode thrown south by the cross-cut, but cannot give its size or value, as it is not yet cut through.—**New Shaft, Pryor's Lode:** In the 80, driving west of this shaft, we have cut into the lode about 2 ft., without meeting with the south wall; so far as seen it is a kindly lode, and worth for tin 12¢. per fathom. In this level, driving east of shaft, no lode has been taken down. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 15¢. per fathom. The rise in back of this level is looking well, and worth for tin 30¢. per fathom. In the 55, driving west of shaft, the lode is much the same as for some time past, worth for tin 7¢. per fathom. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is much the same as for some time past, worth for tin 7¢. per fathom. In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is small, and not to value. Cauter Lode: In the winze sinking below the 65 there is a very promising lode, worth for tin 20¢. per fathom.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Lelant).—W. Rosewarne, May 16: North Ruscoe Lode: The lode in the 150, west of the winze, is worth 4¢. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 3¢. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 140, east of Bolitho's rise, is unproductive.—**Neve Lode:** The lode in the 120, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 14¢. per fm. The lode in the 120, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 14¢. per fm.—**Gowan Lode:** The lode in the 90, east of Rogers' shaft, is yielding a little tin. The 90 fm. level rise men, east of Rogers' shaft, are now cutting through the horse of granite between the north and south parts of the lode; after this is done the ground will be set on tribute.—**North Gowan Lode:** The lode in the 50, west of the rise west of Rogers' shaft, is unproductive. The Carbona in the 60, west of Rogers' shaft, is worth 25¢. per fm.—**South Ruscoe Lode:** The lode in Boundary shaft, sinking into the 120, is much the same as for some time past, worth for tin 10¢. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the 20 east is worth 3¢. 10s. per fathom. No other change to notice.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—W. Edwards, May 15: Westward onr pumping-machinery on Friday last, which is working most satisfactorily; the men are now pushing on the sinking as fast as possible. No other change of importance to notice. Our parcel of tin for April month being 3 tons 8 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lbs., at 12s. 6d. per ton—179£. 3s. 2d.

Wheal Mary Hutchings, May 15: May 11: Jarldine's Shaft: The lode in back of the 60, west of this shaft, will produce 12¢. worth of tin per fm.—**Old Stamp:** The north lode, in the 45 fm. level east end, produces good stones of copper ore—a very kindly lode. In the 45 west the branches are getting very near the lode, and producing good stones of copper ore in both lode and branches. The lode in the 60 west, at Beltry's shaft, produces 5¢. worth of tin per fathom. The south lode, in the 45 east, produces good stones of tin, and promising for improvement. No other change to report.

Wheal Mary Hutchings, May 15: May 11: Thomas Grenfell J. Pryor, May 15: In the 210 cross-cut, east of Trelawny's shaft, we have reached the capot of the lode, and the cutting through of the same to the leading part of it will be pushed on most vigorously. No change to notice has taken place in the 196 fm. level, north of this shaft, since last reported; the ground is still hard, and the lode worth 10¢. per fm. In the 210, both north and south of Smith's shaft, these ends are presenting a better appearance. In the 196 north we are now under Chippendale's shaft, and hope to effect a speedy communication. In the 196 fm. level, north of this shaft, the lode is much the same as for some time past, and the ground, that we have met with the main part of the lode, which is showing a very desirable appearance, and will, in our opinion, quickly lead to something good. We are in the way of dressing, and hope to be able to sample about our usual quantity.

WHEAL UNY.—Samuel Coade, Matthew Rogers, May 11: There is no change of importance in the mine to report on this week. The water is still decreasing in the mine, and the shaftmen have been sinking for a skip and cistern-pit below the 130 fathom level.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—There is, evidently, a revival of business at hand. Not only are the prospects of several mines improved, but there is a firmness in the Metal Market that encourages the hope that an advance will take place both in tin and copper. The public, as a rule, do not buy freely until prices have improved, and thus they frequently lose the margin for profit that would otherwise occur, by their buying in a dull market. PROSPER UNITED shares, for instance, owing to the paucity of business lately, have receded to a price of 10s. 6d. per share, although the mine is doing well, and the dry season has set in, operations will soon be commenced on the run of copper, and recently met with going east. This, with the additional 38 heads of stamps now being erected, will tend to increase the returns considerably, and thus enhance the profits to the shareholders. Instead of the price standing at about 3£., it ought really to be 5£. The first general meeting of NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON COMPANY took place on Wednesday last, when arrangements were concluded for the future management of the mine. I quite concur in the opinion expressed at the meeting, that the mine is a valuable one, and such as to lead to the discovery of rich veins, having as rich a mine as its neighbours in the Cornish district. WHEAL ROSE and OLD SHEPHERDS MINE have returned immense profits to their shareholders; and at the present time WEST CHIVERTON is the richest lead mine in Cornwall. As I have stated on a former occasion, there are only about 600 fms. between this mine and NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON, and seeing that the lode in the latter mine partakes of a similar character as West Chiverton at the same depth, and is about 10 feet lower, there is everything to justify the expectation of a large deposit of lead in the 100 fathom level, besides the chances of further discoveries in the 120 and 130 fathom levels. It is therefore, in my opinion, reasonable in North Chiverton to know that the committee consists of two of the directors of Great Wheal Vor and Chontales, and one of the largest and oldest shareholders in North Wheal Crofty, who, having had a good deal of experience in mining matters, will see that this mine will not lack good management to bring it, if possible, into a prosperous state, with the ample capital of 5000£. subscribed for its development. Long before this is expended I feel confident that North Wheal Chiverton will be a paying mine, and lead will be found in Cornwall. A meeting of the NORTH WHEAL KITTY shareholders was held on the 17th inst. The mine is situated in a very good locality, adjoining the famous Polderron Mines, which have given large profits, and on the other side is Wheal Kitty and Penhale Mines, both of which are now making profits.

WEST WHEAL KITTYS, as a speculation, are honestly worth 30s. to 2£. each. With every cost charged up to the end of March and discharged, and to provide for three months' working, a call of 1s. per share is more than ample to pay all the working costs of the mine. Lead mine shares have about 12s. 6d. to 15s.; and who buys them at these prices will, fee for themselves, be well repaid, if they brought them before their notice. Gold shares continue in favour. The ROSA GRANDES have been largely dealt in, at 10s. to 12s.; at the meeting, on May 21, arrangements will, I believe, be made to add strength to the present management by the addition of the Chairman and another of the directors of the Don Pedro North del Rey Company to the board of directors. Great confidence is expressed by those acquainted with the ROSA GRANDE property in the success of this company. The shares are now only about par, 10s. to 11s. per share, and will, in prospect, rise. The meeting of the PRITCHARD WARE shareholders took place on Tuesday inst. When a most satisfactory statement of accounts was presented, showing a balance of 1800£. to the credit of the company, with costs charged up close. The agent's report was of a most satisfactory character. Certainly no such discovery of copper ore has been met with for a long time, either in Devon or Cornwall. The 45 and 54 fm. levels are approaching cross-courses that may tend to cause a decline in the value of the lode in these places. This should not discourage the shareholders, as it is very likely to enhance the value of the lode when the gold-bearing veins are discovered in the cross-course. I cannot help expressing the opinion that there are brighter prospects dawning on the mining interests of the country.

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN.—Adverse interests are always ready to decry British Mineral wealth, and to represent the country as being impoverished; but, notwithstanding a few trifling losses, are constantly making great gains. The fact is, that in this section of our commerce, re-ources are not wanting to develop the mineral wealth of this country, and the statistics furnished weekly in the pages of the Mining Journal are unanswerable evidences that this confidence has not been misplaced. The settlement of the fortnightly account, which took place on Wednesday, was rather heavy, but it passed off satisfactorily, and stock was well delivered. The price of tin having advanced has given greater stability to all tin mine shares, and Thincroft, Providence, North Crofty, and Great Wheal Vor have been in prominent sale. Lead mine shares have also been in great favour, and in some cases the shares have been unprofitably sold at a great advance in price, especially Mary Ann and Herodsfoot, and a large business has been done in all the Chivertons and Great and North Retailack; whilst in copper mines there has been notable improvements in Cook's Kitchen, East Caradon, Marke

Valley, East Russell, and Clifford Amalgamated. The standard for copper ore is unaltered, there being no sale this week, but a further rise is expected. At NORTH CROFTY the different points of operation are valued at over 2800. per fm.—thus, the 120 east is worth 17.5, 120 west, 16.5, 170 west, 16.5, 180 west, 16.5, and the three slopes in the 180 at from 40.7 to 45.7. The average value of the operations at WHEAL BULLER is estimated at 1731. per fm. The prospects of STON are now very good, and it is likely that they will be able to pay 50s. dividends for some time to come; at present prices the shares pay very good interest, and there is a great chance of a considerable rise. The lode in the 180 west continues worth from 8 to 10 tons per fathom.

CHONTALES.—By the last advice it appears the machinery that has been in course of erection during the last eight months is all but complete, and will be prepared to go to work at the commencement of the rainy season. The most confident opinions are expressed as to its effectiveness and economy in working, and it is satisfactory to find that the estimates held out by the managing director at the recent general meeting will be fully realised within the time stated. Capt. Paul is more than ever satisfied that the mines will yield all he has stated, and that the machinery will produce the results he has at various times computed. The roads are now in first-rate order, and nearly the whole of the heavy machinery from England has arrived at the mines, by means of which the plant will be gradually extended. It is also important to state that in driving on the course of the lode at the Consuelo Mine, towards the rich "nail," indications are evident of its holding down, so that during the ensuing wet season, with this fine lode and available ground, and the extensive workings opened out at the San Antonio Mine, there will be ample means to keep the new mills fully at work. The report of Capt. Paul appears in another column.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The notices of the general meeting will be issued in a few days, and the directors' report and accounts will be circulated previous to the day of meeting.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON.—As will be seen by reference to another column, the first general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, and presided over by Mr. George Noakes, F.G.S. (the London manager). The general prospects of this extensive property are considered to be of an unusually favourable character, and it was unanimously determined to drive the 70 and 80, and to sink the shafts forthwith to the 90 and 100, and seeing there is a lode 8 to 10 ft. wide in the 80, producing rich silver-lead ore, there seems to be substantial grounds for hoping that this mine will prove a second West Chiverton. Two of the directors of Great Wheal Vor and Chontales Gold Mining Company have gone on the committee, and another of the committee is the largest and oldest shareholder in North Wheal Crofty.

NORTH SHEPHERDS LEAD MINE (Newlyn East).—At the Stannaries Court, on Friday, Mr. Marrack and Mr. Trevena, solicitors, applied for an order to wind-up the mine, on the instance of the petitioner, Captain Thomas Richards. Mr. J. Berry, solicitor, Walbrook, appeared for the company, and opposed the winding-up. The Court dismissed the petition. The case lasted the whole day. We reserve a full report until next week. [It was stated during the argument that Capt. J. Nancarrow had reported favourably upon the mine, and that the engine would go to work again in a few days.]

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—May 8: Prof. Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. (President), in the chair. H. Cooper Rose, Hampstead, N.W., was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read:—1. "On new specimens of Eozoon," by Sir W. E. Logan, F.R.S., F.G.S. 2. "Notes on Fossils recently obtained from the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and on objections to the organic nature of Eozoon," by J. W. Dawson, LL.D. 3. "On Subaerial Denudation, and on Cliffs and Escarpments of the Chalk and the Tertiary strata," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S. On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Bone-caves of Malta," by Captain Spratt, R.N., C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.—2. "On the Lias of the North-east of Ireland," by R. Tate, A.L.S., F.G.S.—3. "On the fossiliferous development of the zone of Ammonites angulatus, in Great Britain," by Ralph Tate, A.L.S., F.G.S.—4. "On the Retic Bed near Gainsborough," by F. M. Burton, F.G.S.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—By the will of Mrs. Locke, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., there has been bequeathed to the Institution of Civil Engineers the historical full length portrait of that distinguished engineer, by Grant, and a sum of 2000l., free of legacy duty.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 132 ships. House coals have met with a fair enquiry, at fully last quotations. Hartley's advanced 6d. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Wylam Moor, 16s. Unsold, 2½ cargoes; 35 ships at sea.

COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (May 17) write—Early in the week there was an extensive enquiry for all descriptions, and prices advanced, with a large business doing. The advice from Chili, received on May 15, reported charges for 1500 tons of bars and ingots, and 700 tons of fine copper in regains for England. This news has had a depressing effect on buyers, and the feeling at the close of the week is not so strong, quotations being about 1½ per ton below the highest rates paid. We note sales of Barra at 86l. 10s. per ton, Wallaroo at 86l., Urmeneta ingots at 80l., Chili bars at 73s., ores and regulus at 14s. 6d. per unit, and one sale of the former at 14l. 9d. Manufactured copper continues in better demand, business in sheets, India specifications, being reported at 84l. Best selected had changed hands at 82l., and tough 80l. per ton out of second hands.

The Trials of Steam Fire-Engines at the Paris Exhibition were made under the direction of the Jury of Class 33. The chief competitors were Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, and Messrs. Shand and Mason, of London; and M. Mazeline, of Havre. The small engines were tried from the Seine. Merryweather's engine was first to commence work in 10½ minutes, with 50 lbs. of steam, and projected a stream of water, 1 inch in diameter, to a height of 120 ft. Messrs. Shand and Mason's engine started in 14½ minutes, with 60 lbs. of steam, but the engine not being able to maintain steam, did not project nearly such a stream of water to so great a height as its competitor. Messrs. Shand and Mason's large engine did not work at all well. Messrs. Merryweather's large engine threw a magnificent jet of water 226 feet high over the great lighthouse, and the Jury were delighted at its performance.

SERIOUS MINE ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened at Trevenen Mine on Friday. Two miners, named Harris and Rogers, were tampering a hole with an iron bar, and as happens frequently in the hole exposed, the practice of using metal bars for tampering gunpowder in granite, or any other stone, is most reprehensible, and at Great Wheal Vor, and some other mines, the agents prudently insist on all the holes being tampered with wood. They provide oak rods, which quite as effectually do the work, and no risk is incurred. If all mine captains provided these, and insisted on no others being used, the number of accidents underground would be materially diminished.

Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

LIST OF PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR SESSION 1867-68.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS proposes to AWARD PRIZES of different values, of THIRTY SOVEREIGNS, and under, in GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, SILVER PLATE, or MONEY, for approved Communications, whether previously published or patented or not, submitted to the Society by Fellows, or others, relative to Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements in the Mechanical and Chemical Arts in general, and in their relation to the Fine Arts, and also to means by which the Natural Productions of the country may be made more available.

Copies of the Detailed List of Prize Subjects, with full directions for preparing and lodging Communications, may be had on written application to the Secretary, to whom also Communications, Plans, Models, &c., may be addressed, postage or carriage paid, on or before 1st October, 1867.

By order, JOHN BEATSON BELL, Secretary.

Chambers, 5, Hill-street, Edinburgh, May 8, 1867.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING, AND BRACED CLOTH FOR MINES, MANUFACTURED BY ELLIS LEVER, PATENTEE, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS. BEST CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES, Also HEMP ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES. ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

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* A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given with this day's Journal, which contains Mr. W. Pothergill Cooke's paper on New Machinery for Cutting, Tunnelling, Quarrying, and Facing Slate, Stone, and Marbles; Mr. Smyth's Lecture at the Royal School of Mines; Statement of Blast-Furnaces Blowing in North Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Northampton, and Lincolnshire, Shropshire, and Scotland; the Founder of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade; the Australian Mining News; Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.; Steam-Engines; New Steam Stamping Quartz Mill; Furnaces, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 17, 1867.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected, p. ton	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Tough cake and tile	82	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	10	0
Sheathing & sheets	83	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	6	10	0
Boils	84	0	0	Nail rods	7	0	0
Bottoms	88	0	0	„ Stafford, in London	7	10	0
Old (Exchange)	70	0	0	Bars ditto	7	10	0
Burra Burra	85	0	0	Hoops ditto	8	12	6
Wire	85	0	0	Sheets, single	9	10	0
Tubes	85	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	4	5	0
				Refined metal, ditto	4	5	0
				Bars, common ditto	4	5	0
				Do. murch. Tyneside	6	10	0
				Do. railway, in Wales	5	15	0
				Do. Swed. in London	7	6	0
				To arrive	10	10	0
				Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	14	6
				Do. f.o.b. Tyneside	2	9	6
				Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2
				Railway chairs	5	10	0
				„ spikes	11	0	12
				Indian Charcoal Pig,	7	0	7
				In London p. ton.	7	0	7
				STEEL.			
				Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	0	14
				„ (hammered)	15	0	15
				Ditto, in faggots	16	0	16
				English, spring	17	0	17
				QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
				LEAD.			
				English Pig, com.	19	6	0
				Ditto, L.B.	20	0	20
				Ditto, W.B.	22	5	0
				Ditto, ordinary soft	20	0	20
				Ditto, sheet	20	15	0
				Ditto, red lead	20	15	0
				Ditto, white	27	0	27
				Ditto, patent shot	23	0	23
				Spanish	19	10	15

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† A Derbyshire quotation: not generally known in the London market.

REMARKS.—During the past week the Metal Market has continued to show indications of returning animation, and we may now reasonably hope that we have seen the worst of the depression in the market, which was commenced about this time twelvemonth, and which has continued with more or less variation to the present time, and that now we are entering upon a course of improvement which will at no distant period lead to prosperity. Very different are the prospects before us now to those which we looked forward to 12 months since. Then everything was gloomy and dispiriting, doubt filled almost every mind, and fears were entertained that matters would prove even worse than they have done; and, indeed, there was sufficient at the time to justify every foreboding of evil that might be entertained. Now our prospect is much more cheerful and encouraging. We have passed through the crisis, and though it may have proved very damaging in its passage, yet we emerge with much that was unsound and unhealthy purged away, while that which was solid and stable has been rendered more so by the trial, and with every anticipation that we shall now go forward with renewed energy in an onward course of commercial success. The prices of some metals have become enhanced during the week, and many holders who lately were anxious sellers are now determined to hold for even better prices than are yet ruling. Orders are coming in more freely, and we may expect that ere long we shall find speculative buyers desirous of taking advantage of the market before prices are much more advanced, and while the facility of cheap money waiting for employment is presented.

COPPER.—The market is decidedly better, the demand being more active, and prices are firmer. English tough cake has been sold at 80l. to 81l., and best selected at 82l. to 83l. Wallaroo has also improved, and business has been done at 84l. 10s. to 85l. Advice from Chili report considerable shipments to this country, equal in all to about 700 tons of copper, which has caused Chili slab to become rather easier, there being sellers at 73l., while buyers are offering 72l. 10s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a steady continuance of moderate orders, which maintains the improvement experienced at the commencement of the quarter, with a manifest tendency to still further improvement. There is a decided increase in the orders for hoops, and the strikes in Pennsylvania and Ohio are sending buyers here to a somewhat greater extent. In Welsh there is more disposition to enter into transactions, and the improved feeling is maintained. The American demand is better than was expected, taking into consideration the withdrawal of the Tariff Bill, and the consequent absence of any inducement to speculate. The exports to the States last month were large, and hopes are entertained that this month will show equally favourable results. Russia is taking considerable quantities, and the enquiry from that quarter is likely to increase. British America is also a tolerable customer. With the foreign markets there is about the usual amount of business doing. The same complaint is still made as to the home trade, that the railway companies are such small buyers. Prices for pig-iron are a shade firmer. In Swedish iron the amount of business is still very good, considerable sales having taken place during the week. In Scotch pig-iron the market has continued slightly to improve, and a very fair amount of business has been done. Prices have now advanced to 53s. 9d. cash, and 53s. 10½d. one month.

LEAD.—Business in this metal still continues good, and prices remain firm, but without alteration.

TIN.—English is looking rather more favourable, and the demand is certainly better. Foreign has also continued to improve, and the enquiry is much more active. Business has been done in Straits at 85l. cash, and 85l. 10s. one month, but holders are generally indisposed to part with their parcels at these prices, as they fully anticipate that better terms will be obtained ere long, as there appears every tendency to an upward movement.

SPELTER is also improving; and though the amount of business transacted has not been great, yet prices are decidedly firmer, and holders will not sell under 21l. 5s. on the spot, which may, therefore, be considered the present quotation.

TIN-PLATES are rather easier, and the tendency of the market is in favour of buyers. **STEEL** and **QUICKSILVER** remain as usual.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 17.—By-lads' "Iron Trade Circular" says—The iron trade continues to improve, and prices are well supported.

Although we have not anything particularly exciting to record this week, the general markets are decidedly better; and, with the prospect of peace, the influx of gold, and the want of employment for capital, we have a right to expect a great increase in business shortly. In the MINING SHARE MARKET moderate activity prevails. Metals

—particularly copper—show an improved tone, and in consequence of it Devon Great Consols, and other large copper mines, have been more dealt in, at improved prices. Lead and zinc mines, on the whole, are not so firm, though a fair amount of business has been done in West Chiverton, Mary Ann, Great Vor, Tincroft, and a few others. In progressive mines the chief dealings have been in Prince of Wales, Chontales, Great Retallack, North Crofty, Chiverton Moor, East Grenville, &c. West Chiverton shares advanced to 68, 69, but leave off 64 to 66; the meeting is called for the 24th, when the dividend, we understand, will be 2l. per share. No change, we understand, in the mine. Chontales shares advanced to par, 3½; the advices are good. The miners are reported as healthy, the roads

complete, and the heavy portions of the machinery on their way to the mines. Devon Great Consols shares have been dealt in at 38½ to 40; at the annual meeting, held on Tuesday, the report presented was considered very satisfactory, and only a fair price is wanted for copper to enable the directors to considerably increase the dividends. We gave the amount of balance in hand, and a statement of assets over liabilities, last week, in anticipation of the meeting, and may now add that the mines have improved, particularly at Agnes' death, and that the ores in reserve are estimated at 66,263 tons, worth about 300,000l., and have, therefore, not decreased during the year. The dividend next week will be either 6l. or 7l. per share. Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 5¾; at the meeting, we understand, an entire change of management will be proposed, many of the largest shareholders feeling strongly aggrieved that the money of the company should have been (as they say) spent at the flat-rod shaft to prove the lode for the Chiverton Valley sett.

Prince of Wales shares have been extensively dealt in, and leave off 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities, after charging up March cost and crediting March ores, of 1877l. 13s. 11d. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. On Thursday morning a telegram was received that the 45 west was nearing the cross-course, and worth 20l. per fathom. The readers of the Journal have been prepared for this event, which may be made use of to temporarily depress the shares. Since the meeting, the 55 east and the winze have been communicated, so that the cross-out towards the north lode and the sinking of the shaft will be resumed. Clifford Amalgamated, 5½ to 5¾; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 11; East Basset, 16 to 18; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; East Lovell, 8½ to 9; East Russell, 2½ to 2¾; East Wheal Crofty, 2½ to 2¾; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Great Wheal Vor, 17½ to 18½; Herodsfoot, 33 to 35. Great Retallack shares advanced to 11, but leave off 4 to 4½; the lode in the shaft, and in the 10 south is not looking quite so well. A sample of the ore has been assayed this week, and it produced 213 ozs. of silver per ton, and 74 per cent. for lead. Wheal Crebor, 8 to 8½; at the meeting the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 97l. 18s. 2d., and liabilities over assets, allowing for three months' costs in advance, of 262l. 5s. 11d. The 94 and 108 ends are looking better. Marke Valley, 4½ to 5; North Crofty, 4½ to 4¾; North Treskerby, 1½ to 1¾; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; South Caradon, 34 to 35; South Grenville, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; St. Mary Park, 3½ to 4; West Caradon, 9 to 11; West Seton, 13s. to 14s.; Wheal Basset, 65 to 70; Wheal Buller, 22½ to 25; Wheal Chiverton, 5½ to 6; Wheal Grenville, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 15 to 17; Wheal Seton, 110 to 115; Wheal Uny, 1 to 1½.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active. Don Pedro shares are in great request, and close firm at 2½, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1½; being firmer, notwithstanding the less favourable advices by the last mail. Anglo-Brazilian firm at 1½, 1¾; prem.; St. John del Rey steady at 55, 57; Yudanamatana, 1½; Scottish Australian, 1; Chontales rose to 1½ dis., but close at 1½; prem.; Great Laxey enquired for at 18 to 18½; Great Vor at 17, 18½; West Chiverton shares are rather lower, being quoted at 66; there is no reason for the fall; the meeting has been called for the 24th inst. Prince of Wales, 50s., 52s. 6d.; Quebrada, 1, and enquired for. West Caradon, 8, 9; an improvement has taken place in Jope's lode, reported to be worth 10l. per fm. The end now driving is coming under the long course of ore, from which great profits were made in the 104. Chiverton unchanged at 5½, 6; Chiverton Moor at 5½, 6. The draining of the Westminster Mines has been commenced, and it is expected that the same will be accomplished next week.

The ANGLO-ITALIAN MINING COMPANY (which it was stated in last week's Journal was in course of formation) has since announced that the whole of the 8500 shares have been applied for, and that further applications for shares at par can be entertained. Applications for the remainder of the issue (4000 shares) at 2s. 6d. prem. will be received up to, and including, Tuesday. It has already been mentioned that the object in view is to work the gold mines of Bassa, situated in the province of Novara, Italy (and other mining properties in Italy), authority for the right of search over a very extensive area having already been obtained from the Italian Government. Upon the property to which it is proposed to first direct attention, it appears there have been found four large lodes of gold-bearing ore, upon one of which a level has been driven, and gold yielded in sufficient quantities to realise a considerable profit, although the operations were conducted under great disadvantages. It is computed there are inexhaustible supplies of gold ore upon the property. Satisfied is the grantee of this, and that large profits will be realised, that he has entered into an agreement to transfer all his rights to the company, without receiving any payment whatever until the shareholders shall have received from *bona fide* profits a dividend of not less than 20 per cent., when he is to receive the sum of 10,000l. in cash, or the option of shares in the company to that amount. Mr. Henry Haymen (the Chairman of the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company) is the Chairman.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for February and March showed a profit on the workings of 674l. 16s. 5d. A dividend of 6l. (5l. per share) was declared.

At Summer Hill Mine (near Mold) meeting, held at the offices in Liverpool on May 2, the committee of management declared their first dividend of 5s. per share, and, judging from the state of the works, it is expected that a similar dividend will be paid in future every three months.

At Prince of Wales Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1877l. Details in another column.

At Old Gunnislake Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Wells in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At Wheal Crebor quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. Emanuel in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 97l. 18s. 2d., and after estimating the next three months' cost a balance of liabilities of 262l. 5s. 11d. A call of 1s. per share was made, and a special meeting to forfeit shares in arrears of calls was called for June 5. The agent's report appears amongst our Mining Correspondence.

At Carn Brea general meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 3l. per share was made.

At North Crofty Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 861l. 14s. 8d. A call of 1l. per share was made. Captain Joseph Vivian and Son, and Richard Angove say—"The discovery of copper which we have made in the back of the 84 fm. level, on the Wheal Crofty north lode, west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, continues to improve; it was reported at the last meeting worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. We have since opened a stop in the back on it from 6 to 7 fathoms in length, in which the lode is worth 120l. per fathom. The lode appears to be still improving in going up, and ore ground lengthening, so that this discovery seems likely at present to be of considerable assistance to us. The tin stopes which we continue to work are producing tinstone of low quality, which, however, leaves a small profit."

A meeting of the Aconian Charcoal Iron Company (Limited) was convened for Wednesday, at Sheffield, when a proposal, made by Messrs. Livsey, Beattie, and Blackburn, to take on lease, at a rental of 1600l. per annum, with the option of purchase, the company's works and property in Nova Scotia, including the freehold of Messrs. Black's estate, for 30,000l., will be submitted.

The report of the directors of the North Staffordshire Waterworks Company recommends the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

At the Capula Silver Mine Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Phillips in the chair) the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company meeting, to be held on Friday, the report to be submitted states that the directors think it will be prudent to issue the debentures on more favourable terms than have yet been offered, and in order to carry that suggestion into effect a resolution, intended to confer power to do so, will be proposed at the general meeting. At the present time the company's assets more than cover its liabilities in Australia and in London, taking into account the value of the ore raised and at the surface of the mine.

Notice has been issued that the whole of the 8500 shares of the Anglo-Italian Mining Company (Limited) have been subscribed. Applications for the remainder of the issue, 4000 shares, at 2s. 6d. per share premium, will be received up to and including Tuesday next, the 21st instant.

On the Stock Exchange an active demand for Mining Shares has prevailed during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 17½, 18, 18½; North Wheal Crofty, 4½; South Caradon, 34, 34½; Devon Great Consols, 400; West Seton, 139; Wheal Seton, 112, 110; Great Laxey, 18½, 18; West Chiverton, 66½; Prince of Wales, 24, 24½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½, 1½; Scottish Australian, 1½, 1½; Yudanamatana, 13-16ths, In Foreign Mining

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week.—Mines and Parcels.—C. Ifford Amalgamated 820—South Caradon 480—Wheal Rose 300—North Trosterkey 288—Phoenix 197—Cradock Moor 160—West Caradon 111—Glasgow Caradon 110—West St. George 98—Bampfylde 56—Molland 30—Great Wheal Ruw 21—Wheal Kiddy 14.—Total 2870 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are enabled to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

WINDING-UP—"H. H. R."—We have several times attempted to describe the winding-up process of the Stannary Courts, but it is difficult to do so satisfactorily. We have not heard of an instance where a "past" member has been made a contributor. The making out the lists, and sending notices to "past members," we agree, is very annoying to them and injurious to the mining interests of Cornwall. We suppose if such a thing should happen that the "present" shareholders in a mine under the process of winding-up could not pay (and all would have to be exhausted before such a thing could happen), then the "past" members could be made to pay their proportion of any debts contracted whilst they were shareholders, but not for any costs incurred after they ceased to be shareholders. For instance, if Wheel Bad in being wound-up for a debt of 5000, and 1000 of that sum should be a debt contracted in 1864, a call would be made on the "present" shareholders—say of 2s. per share—on 5000 shares, and if it should so happen that they could not pay more than the 4000, then the "past" members—that is, those who were shareholders in 1864, and had then retired—would be called upon in their proportion of the 1000, but could not be made to pay anything towards the 4000 contracted after 1864. This, at least, is the way we look at the matter, and there is very little to be alarmed at in receiving the printed notices of the Registrar, in which you may be inserted as a "past member."

MARKET INSPECTIONS.—Those who were present at the Prince of Wales meeting, and heard the discussion relative to public inspection days, will no longer wonder at the strange and conflicting reports that are sometimes circulated for market purposes. The mine has been open for public inspection two days a week, and in consequence of the interference with the working of it, caused sometimes by as many as 10 and 12 inspectors in a day for market men, some of the principal shareholders proposed that one day a week should suffice, but this was strenuously opposed by a portion of the market. Capt. Gifford explained that the men during the inspections were hindered working three hours a day twice a week, and that was a serious thing where time was money; whereupon one of the advocates for the market exclaimed that the hindrance to the men could not in reality be very great, as he knew for a fact some of the inspectors were not underground much more than a minute. Capt. Gifford then capped this admission by stating that in several instances agents had gone down the shaft to the 45, then up again directly to send off telegrams to the market, and then go down again to inspect the mine. Can anyone doubt after this, what many such reports have been made for, or wonder at their conflicting character? It is pleasing to record after this that the meeting was unanimous in passing a vote of confidence in the honesty and integrity of Capt. Gifford, whose reports have always been truthful and borne out by results.

MISREPRESENTATIONS IN PROSPECTUSES.—A good deal of interest has been excited by the decision of the House of Lords on appeal, in the case of "The Central Railway Company of Venezuela v. Kisch." Substantially this decision amounts to this—that fraudulent misrepresentation or wilful concealment in a prospectus of important facts vitiates contracts for the taking of shares by applicants, and that it is no answer to allege that the true facts have been known and acquiesced in by the applicants, consequently, relieved from liability, and the company was condemned in costs. As it is believed there are some important companies whose shareholders are directly interested in this very question, the decision of the House of Lords has created something like dismay in various quarters; and in several cases, well known, that are now on their way to the Court as a last resort, the shareholders have had their hopes greatly strengthened by it.

MINES AND MINERALS.—The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal Company was empowered by Act of Parliament to prevent the owners of land adjoining the canal from working the mines and minerals within 10 yards of it, but was required to give compensation for stopping any such workings. It was held by the Master of the Rolls, in the case of the Midland Railway Company v. Cheekley, that stone used for mending roads, and worked by quarrying from the surface, was within the description of mines and minerals, and that the company might prohibit the working of mines beyond the 10 yards if in their opinion the working would endanger the canal, but that they must compensate the owner for stopping mines beyond the 10 yards.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—In re the Joint-Stock Discount Company (National case), a registered owner of shares sold them before the order to wind-up, and properly presented the transfer to be registered. A meeting of the directors was held after the shares had been so presented, but the transfer was not confirmed, though no reason was given for rejecting it. It was held by the Master of the Rolls that this was unnecessary delay on the part of the company, and that the transfer was complete.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.—In the case of Allaway v. Duncan, a client of the defendant (an attorney) being indebted to a third party on a bill of exchange, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff saying, "If you will have the goodness to hold the bill for a few days, I shall be prepared on his (the client's) behalf to take it up." Mr. Justice Montague Smith held (at nisi prius) that the undertaking was an undertaking on behalf of the client, and that the defendant was not personally liable.

LIABILITY TO PAY CALLS.—The testator, in the case of Torquand v. Kirby, held 30 shares in the Leeds Banking Company, and the shares stood in his name at his death. He died in 1855, having bequeathed the shares to certain legatees, and appointed an executor. In 1864 the company was ordered to be wound-up, at which time the shares were still standing in the name of the testator. Upon the question whether the legatees of the shares or the general estate of the testator was liable to pay the calls, it was held by the Master of the Rolls that as between all the legatees under the will those who took the shares under it were primarily liable, but as between all the legatees and the company the general estate of the testator was so liable.

COAL MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Some of the able, cautious, and far-seeing business men of Maine have made investments in the Pictou coal basin of Nova Scotia, one company, with which the Adjutant-General of the State is connected, having purchased eight square miles of land (being half of the area of the basin) adjoining the ground of the London General Mining Association, and carrying a continuation of that wonderful Pictou seam of coal, which is 39 feet thick, with some 25 feet of merchantable coal. The coal is mined and laid on board in a deep water harbour at \$1 per ton. We hear of "shipping" coals to Newcastle, "a proverb to indicate transporting the right thing to the wrong spot," but the day will come when the coals of Pictou will find markets on either shore of the Atlantic. We know of parties in this country who have made \$100,000 to \$150,000 in Nova Scotia coal mining. The neighbouring company, the General Mining Association, with a constantly increasing annual product, sent 682,454 tons to market in 1865.—*The Stockholder* (New York), April 30.

MANGANESE.—We notice that the ship *Reindeer*, about to sail for Liverpool, will carry, among other cargo, 35 tons of manganese, taken from the beds of that mineral at Red Rock. Hitherto, we believe, but little, if any, of this article has found its way to Europe from the shores of the Pacific, and it may be this shipment may prove the opening of a valuable trade. In California we have scarcely any use for manganese, and it has, as a rule, been almost unsaleable in the home market; so that any means of utilising the vast stores which lie ready to our hands will be welcome in trade abroad. The kind found at Red Rock is, we believe, the pyrolusite, or gray manganese ore. This is a very valuable ore, though the most common, being the substance chiefly used in the manufacture of chloride of lime and of flint glass. It has, however, many other uses. The glass manufacturer employs it to correct the green tinge which his product is liable to derive from the iron present in the sand he uses. Sulphate of manganese (formed by heating the black oxide mixed with a little ground coal, with sulphuric acid) has been of late years introduced into calico printing, to give a chocolate or bronze impression to the fabric; and the peroxide of manganese is used in the formation of glass paste and in making the black enamel of pottery. The nominal market value of the mineral is, we believe, about \$20 per ton, but there is usually so little demand for it that probably not much more than \$7 to \$10 per ton could be obtained. This is an additional reason why a foreign market would be desirable.—*San Francisco Times*.

Capt. John Powell, of Brooklyn, New York, proposes to cross the Atlantic in June, in a boat 26 ft. by 7 ft. without sails or steam. The motive power is to be a windmill, attached to and turning a pair of side wheels.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers being sent to the agents for their prompt response thereto: a continuance of these reports will much oblige many shareholders, including the writer.

WEST ROSE DOWNS.—Another mine just on the point of proving two of Marke Valley rich lodes, one expecting to be cut in less than two months, the other shortly after, but of which we hear nothing excepting from the quarterly reports, when the information is accompanied by a heavy call. I have been a shareholder in this mine from the commencement, besides adding to my interest by buying shares at a premium since, and I think it would be to the advantage of the out-adventurers if a fortnightly report is sent to the *Mining Journal*. If this should meet the eye of Capt. Truscott, perhaps he will kindly follow in the footsteps of Capt. Chas. Thomas, and oblige—A SHAREHOLDER.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.—"Argus" should, in fairness, have appended his name to his letter. It would then have been inserted.

MINERAL RIGHTS.—I cannot agree with your correspondents who condemn the directors of this company for investing their funds in gold mines. I think, for instance, that Chontales at their present price will pay a better dividend to the holders of Mineral Rights shares than they would get out of gold mines in California or even Nicaragua, considering that the Chontales Company have got the best thing there.—A HOLDER OF ONE HUNDRED SHARES.

BORING MACHINES.—A letter addressed to Mr. Crease, Bedford Foundry, Tavistock, will reach, and be attended to.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN MINING COMPANY.—Can you give the unfortunate shareholders any information of this sadly mismanaged concern? We do not hear what progress is made towards winding it up, but, probably, we shall be reminded that it is still in existence when called upon to pay the unnecessary and ruinous expenses incurred in the Court of Chancery. It was determined many years ago to wind-up the company voluntarily, and the directors, with the secretary, were appointed liquidators, with handsome salaries. That the trust reposed in them by the too confiding shareholders was abused, and that they are much to be blamed for their neglect of it, is patent, unless they encountered difficulties of which the shareholders have never been apprised.—SHAREHOLDER: May 14

PATENTS.—"R. F." should write to Mr. Henry, the patent agent, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London.

The *MINING JOURNAL* may be had every Sunday morning of M. L. Nicoud Bellenger, rue Rivoli, 212, Paris. Price 65 centimes. Mr. Nicoud Bellenger also supplies all English and American books and newspapers to order.

Received—"A. Francis" (next week)—"N. P. B."—"R. P." (next week).

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 18, 1867.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES—MR. SMYTH'S LECTURES.

In our Supplement this week we bring to a close the reports we have been publishing from time to time of Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH'S course of sixty Lectures on Mining. So vast a subject cannot be disposed of with any success in an educational point of view unless in great detail and with abundant means of mechanical explanation. We, therefore, have only attempted to deal with the more general aspects of the different branches of the subject, and those illustrations and conclusions which admit of an easy verbal description. Imperfect, however, as such reports must necessarily be, they indicate the remarkable extent and variety of knowledge possessed by the lecturer. Beginning with the geography, so to speak, of mineral wealth, and the thousands of eccentricities to be found even when some general rules may be laid down as to the occurrence of metallic veins and the position of stratified beds, he passed on, with graphic touches and a felicity of manner not often surpassed, from point to point, describing not only the broader and more comprehensive systems of mining, but all the little specialties of knowledge which belong only to practical workers, and the minutest details of every mechanical contrivance necessary for the successful prosecution of mining adventures, not only in the United Kingdom but in other mining regions all over the world. In this respect his knowledge is really entitled to be compared to that rare piece of Nature's mechanism which, while it has force to rend an oak, has so wonderful a minuteness of application as to enable it to pick up a pin. The great principles on which the exterior world is framed, and the abstruse fashionings of the bowels of the earth, are to him alike familiar.

The School of Mines, where these lectures are delivered, possesses one of the most extensive museums of mineral productions, and one of the finest collections of models illustrative of the varied processes of mining in the world, to say nothing of an excellent library on that and other cognate subjects. Its reputation is probably greater on the Continent than in England, and it is only this week that a thorough inspection was given to it by M. DUPONT, the successor of M. GRUNER (a gentleman well known in our iron districts), as Chief of the French School of Mines at St. Etienne, who expressed his high admiration of the contents and arrangement of the Museum, and particularly of the collection of models. It is, therefore, surprising that with such advantages and such a teacher the youth intended to fill the responsible position of managers and engineers of mines should not be sent in larger numbers to attend the Jermyn-street classes. The discipline may be less compulsory, but the advantages at the command of such students far surpass those of the Polytechnic Schools of France or the Mining Colleges of Prussia. Sooner or later, however, the more careful instruction of those entrusted with the care of mines, whether in metallic or stratified deposits, will become a public demand. The mineral wealth of the country is practically inexhaustible, but at the same time the deposits nearest the surface, and the easiest, therefore, of access, are rapidly being worked out. To a deeper, and yet a deeper, and even to a lower depth still, the miners of the next generation must sink their adventurous shafts and run their exploratory levels, and, therefore, the works must be designed with more elaborate care, and every advantage which science or experience can give must be brought into play. In the collieries the same remark applies with even more force. Every year sees our pits deepening, and the difficulties of winning the important elements of our national wealth, of our physical comfort, and our social enjoyment which they yield, become greater and greater. And if science and skill are taxed to the uttermost in the cause of economy and increased supplies, will they not under these modern circumstances have a much more arduous task in devising plans for the safety of those whose labour is pined in darkness which may be felt, and amongst mysterious signs and continuous danger to life? Success and safety must, in fact, be rendered as nearly as possible convertible terms. Civil and military engineers have received honours from a grateful nation; but the day is not far distant when the mining engineers will take a much higher place amongst their brethren. And the Jermyn-street School of Mines, and its admirable staff of professors, will be ranked amongst the highest educational establishments of the land.

The SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES is fast bringing its labours to a conclusion. This week they have examined several of the Government Inspectors with reference to explosions at the Oaks and the Talke-o'-th'-Hill Collieries, and the modifications in their views which those events might be suffered to bring about. The examination of Messrs. DICKINSON, EVANS, and WYNNE is reported in another column. Yesterday the witnesses were Mr. LIONEL BROUGH and Mr. MATTHEWS (of Staffordshire). The evidence of the two latter gentlemen is extremely important on several of the questions which just now attract so much attention, particularly the appointment of an increased number of Inspectors, the sub-division of districts, the power of Inspectors to interfere with systems of working, &c. We propose to give a full report in next week's Journal.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron appear to have considerably revived in March, having amounted in that month to 43,575 tons, as compared with 35,772 tons in March, 1866, and 24,406 tons in March, 1865. The large increase observable in the

March figures arose entirely on American and Indian accounts. Shipments of railway material to the United States having been 22,000 tons, as compared with 5118 tons in March, 1866, and 128 tons in March, 1865. British India took 11,194 tons of our railway iron in March, as compared with 5087 tons in March, 1866, and 5901 tons in March, 1865. The effect of large exports of railway iron in March was to bring up the shipments of the first quarter of this year to a level presenting a slight advance upon the corresponding quarter of 1866. Thus the aggregate exports to March 31 this year were 89,901 tons against 89,130 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 63,361 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. It is clear, however, that but for the exceptionally large demand from the United States this year the figures would have indicated a large falling-off. The value of the railway iron exported to March 31 this year was 760,867*l.*, as compared with 721,658*l.* in the corresponding period of 1866, and 516,712*l.* in the corresponding period of 1865.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION—No. III.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The progress made by France under the enlightened Government of the present Emperor must have been very apparent to all who have carefully compared the character of the machines and workmanship met with in the several international exhibitions of industry which have from time to time been held; and it is but justice to observe that upon the present occasion the French have in almost every department of exhibit far exceeded their former efforts. Entering the building by the principal door, the French metallurgical products form a striking feature, and more especially the beautiful trophy by Messrs. LETRANGE and Co., of the smelting works and rolling mills of the Denis—it consists entirely of copper, brass, and zinc manufactured tastefully arranged. Two massive pedestals of sheet zinc supporting beautiful columns in admirable keeping with them, and although they may not be easy to refer these columns to either of the recognised orders of architecture, since they are certainly neither Doric, Ionic, nor Corinthian, there would probably be much to justify the placing of them upon the list of those of the composite order, inasmuch as brass, zinc, and copper tubes of various colours and qualities have been used in their construction. The effect is admirable, and the materials, if not the form, mark the age of the structure as perfectly as any of the accepted evidences of date for the older orders. The sheet of metal which connects the two pedestals of zinc are mentioned evidence is given of the applicability of metals to decorative purposes, and yet in the whole trophy nothing has been seen which is not day by day produced by Messrs. LETRANGE, without thought of anything beyond utility and commercial value, entirely apart from fine art considerations. Ship nails of various kinds and sizes have been ingeniously arranged to form a very fair imitation of eagle as a centre piece, and as a substitute for wreaths of laurel, each side of it there are excellent wreaths of copper and brass of various descriptions, produced by hand and by machine—their exhibition in such close proximity to each other affording an excellent opportunity for judging of the relative merits of each. Above the columns is an entablature of brass plates framed, if we may so term, in tubes of similar metal, whilst to prevent the appearance of nakedness between the columns a beautiful copper pan, about 18 inches diameter, 4 feet deep, and of only 7 millimeters uniform thickness has been introduced. The back of the trophy is constructed in a somewhat similar manner, and a substantial and handsome structure thus formed, the whole being surmounted by a good collection of finished utensils of various kinds, above which there are sheets of thin copper and brass, which form an admirable substitute for the tricolours and pendants which would, no doubt, have been employed had less tractable metals than copper and zinc been at the disposal of the exhibitors.

PLATINUM, AND OTHER RARE METALS.—NITRATE OF SILVER.—Reference has already been made to the case of platinum manufactures, &c., exhibited by Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, and it should therefore be stated the case is now removed to the Rue d'Angoulême so that it is not likely to be any longer passed by without notice. That the great interest attaching to this case was not at all overdone in the previous notice will be apparent from the fact that the examiners (and the circumstances must be not a little flattering to the exhibitors) have had the change made themselves, and entered with the view to bring one of our most costly industries well before the notice of all. Not far from this is the second case exhibited by Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, containing chemical and metallurgical products not in the metallic form. Nitrate of silver is used in all the forms in which it enters into commerce, and in fact, the only nitrate of silver that is shown in the Exhibition; it is made in connection with the exhibitors' gold and silver refineries in the course of which they obtain it almost as a by-product, and are able to manufacture it under much more favourable conditions than usual. It is indeed an excellent collection, and well largely used for photographic and medical, as well as for other purposes, the articles will be interesting to a large number of visitors. Chloride of gold for photographic purposes and non-deliquescent also shown in great perfection. Boron also forms an attractive feature in the Exhibition, and of this metal there is not less than 2 lbs. (between 4 and 5 lbs.) shown. The element silicon is also beautifully represented, and in addition to these there are about 150 specimens of salts and oxides of the rare metals, so that the case is altogether a very attractive one. There is a large series of oxides and salts of uranium, and samples of new colours for chromo-lithography, as well as for enamelling. The latter are produced by an entirely new process—that of Moissenet, by which stronger, more brilliant, and cheaper colours are obtained, and that, too, at even a lower price than before. The large field for the extension of chromo-lithography, and indeed of chromo-printing generally, does not yet appear to be fully recognised, but both at the London Exhibition in 1862 and at the present from the quality of the work exhibited by certain Berlin houses in the fine arts galleries, no doubt can be entertained that they require only to be known to be generally introduced. There are some imitations of oil paintings, the price of which is only 30 francs each, unframed, which could well compete with many works of art, which we may employ as decorations costing as many pounds. Chromo-printing is, undoubtedly, destined at no distant period to become a far more largely recognised industry both in France and in England than it is at present, but so long as we can ensure colours of the quality and brilliancy exhibited in this case we need entertain no apprehensions of being surpassed by any country in the world, and it is not unworthy of the miner to know that the whole of those colours are obtained from the productions of the mines.

STEAM-ENGINES AND PLOUGHS.—As at all industrial exhibitions the machinery of Messrs. RANSOMES and SIMS, of Ipswich, is a prominent feature, although, being placed in the annexed apartments to the English machinery, and which occupies a remote corner of the grounds, less prominent, perhaps, than usual. The machines exhibited, however, are of the highest class of workmanship, and some important improvements are exhibited, which cannot fail to attract interest. The horizontal and portable engines of Messrs. RANSOMES and SIMS are too well known to need comment, the machines, therefore, in connection with which improvements have been introduced may be at once referred to. The principal of these are a steam thrashing-machine, fitted with an apparatus for chopping and bruising the straw, and an improved turn-wrest plough. It is well-known that in countries where hay is not grown, it is usual to chop and bruise the straw, in order to render it fit for the food of cattle; it is claimed that the machines are especially suitable for such countries as Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and for all hot countries where the grain has hitherto been trodden out by cattle. They thrash and chop the grain perfectly, and chop and bruise the straw at the same time. When necessary, an elevator can be attached, and the chopped straw housed at once, without further trouble. The corn, barley, or wheat to be thrashed are placed in at the top of the machine in the ordinary manner, and the grain comes out at one end of the machine perfectly clean and ready for market, whilst the straw passes in the opposite direction to the straw-cutter, which reduces it into small pieces, perfectly separated, and softened in the same way as when trodden out by cattle, but free from dirt and dung, which would be mixed with it if trodden. The straw-chopping apparatus can be

daily detached, when the machine will work in the same way as an ordinary thrashing-machine, and will be applicable for peas, beans, and similar grain. It appears that the results obtained have shown the machines to be much more economical than the old system of leading out the grain, that the farmer obtains a better price for his grain, owing to its being perfectly clean, and of a uniform sample, and that the cattle also thrive better on the straw chopped by the machine. The turn-wrest plough is an improvement upon the Kentish plough, and is equally adapted to all districts where there are no furrows. The plough is made entirely of iron, and is very simple. By a single movement of a crank-handle, connected with a rack and pinion, a lever is acted upon, which turns over the share, and at the same time one breast is put into its proper position for work, whilst the other is raised and carried clear on the land side. The roller can, if required, be moved by the same action, but it is found preferable in practice to move it by a separate lever, to ensure its being set rigid. The plough is much lighter in draught, easier to guide, and works at a more regular depth than any other plough of the same kind, and both the ploughs and the shares are very cheap, compared with all others of similar quality.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURN.—Nearly opposite the machinery of Messrs. ANSONS and SIMS there is a stand which, although not very large, has been a great attraction to visitors, in consequence of the beautiful finish of the articles exhibited, and the vast importance of the machines in connection with our domestic economy—they are improved churns, manufactured under CLIFTON'S patent by the Atmospheric Churn Company, of New Bond-street, London. By an ingenious mode of causing the aeration of the butter in process of making, the work is performed much more rapidly than usual, and the removal of the milk from which it has been extracted; in fact, the production of butter-milk, such as has hitherto been so called, is altogether avoided, and every part of the milk is made to retain its most value. To give a brief mechanical description of the invention, it may be stated that the milk to be churned is placed in a cylindrical vessel closed at the top by a removable cover, through which there passes freely a hollow stem, staff, or handle, having at its lower end, within the vessel, a diaphragm, or plate, in which small perforations are formed. A valve opening upwards is fitted in the hollow stem, near the top end. The diaphragm is always kept below the surface of the milk or cream to be converted into butter. The stem is then worked, a crank being adapted to it for the convenience of the operation. At every stroke of the instrument the air in the milk cream is acted on, and expelled through the hollow stem, and the globules in the fluid mass are broken up, so that the fatty portion is set free. The operation is continued until sufficient concretion has been obtained.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY—COMPOUND ENGINE.—Immediately beyond the tunnelling machine of Capt. BEAUMONT is the stand of Messrs. CARRETT, MARSHALL, and Co., of Leeds. Their exhibits comprise their hydraulic coal-cutter and their improved compound engine. The former, as many of the readers of the *Mining Journal* are already aware, consists of a series of chisels worked by a hydraulic ram, the water-pipes connected with which are so placed that the same water is used over and over again. Compared with the hydraulic cutter as previously made, the machine exhibited is much improved; it is much reduced in size, by being made more compact, yet the strength of the parts has not been diminished—it is now as nearly perfect as could be desired. The manner in which the coal is cut is different in this machine to all others, the work being done with a steady, certain, and easy cut, which gets through a large amount of work, without noise or commotion of any kind. From the enormous and unfeeling power of the stroke, it is not even necessary that the coal should be cut at all; for whatever may be the nature of the underlying rock the cutters will go through it. Consequently the coal may be got of a size fully equal to the thickness of the seam, and the waste usually resulting from holing is entirely avoided. The holding-on head with which the machine is provided not only ensures a true cut, but also prevents the machine from receiving even the slightest injury from vibration. During the entire time occupied by the cutting stroke the head is firmly held against the roof, and it is only when the full stroke has been made that, by an ingenious automatic arrangement, the head is made to descend, and the machine to move forward ready for continuing the work. The readiness with which Mr. L. PERRET, C.E., who represents Messrs. CARRETT, MARSHALL, and Co. in Paris, affords information, even as to the most minute details, cannot fail in having a beneficial effect in securing the introduction of the machine into the collieries of France. The compound engine, exhibited at the same stand, is very simple, yet is found in use to be extremely economic. The utmost care has been taken that all the working parts shall be accurately balanced, and from the results obtained the manufacturers have every reason to be satisfied with the success achieved. The engine is self-contained, on one plate, and direct acting, with motion of wrought-iron for 60 lbs. steam, thus combining lightness with strength, and uniform regularity of motion with maximum horse-power, even at speeds not attainable in any unbalanced engine. The low-pressure piston being set in advance, there is no dead centre; and as it receives its steam from the high-pressure cylinder at the exact moment it ought to be set free, there is an uninterrupted continuous expansion by one slide valve through the shortest possible steam ports. The air-pump is vertical, actuated at half-speed by wrought-iron levers, or is applied double-acting direct to the piston-rod. The stroke and lead of the slide-valve are adjustable, and the friction of the valve can be balanced by a counter-pressure of steam and vacuum. It has been found that these engines work at 24 lbs. of coal per indicated horse-power, with 65 lbs. of steam in Cornish boilers; and it is thought probable that with superheated steam and steam-heated cylinder covers this could, probably, be diminished to 24 lbs. per horse-power per hour. On March 18 some excellent indicator-diagrams were taken with one of these engines at Sichtenwerden, near Freudenthal, in Austria. The double boilers which supplied the engine were 7-93 metres long, and 1-85 metre in diameter; the internal tubes were 2-71 metres in diameter, and were each traversed by four conical circulation tubes. The interior diameters of the engine cylinders were 3-35 and 0-584 metres respectively, with 0-686 metres stroke, the fly-wheel making 72 revolutions per minute. The indicated horse-power was 88-4, or 4½ times the nominal power, with a pressure of 4-4 atmospheres. The engine was giving motion to 2604 spindles, with the necessary accessory machines. The coal burned was of good quality, and the total quantity consumed by the boilers in 14 hours, including lighting in the morning and keeping up during meal times, was from 36 to 37 Vienna quintals, of which rather less than 31 quintals (31-56) 1736 lbs., was used for the working of the machine; and, dividing this by 88-4+14, the aggregate consumption was only 1-40 kilos. per indicated horse-power per hour; so that deducting (say) 250 kilos. for lighting in the morning and keeping up the fire during meal times, the net consumption would certainly not exceed 1-20 kilos. per indicated horse-power per hour, a result than which nothing more satisfactory need be desired.

UTILISATION OF TIN-PLATE SCRAPS.—Immediately upon entering the saloon of the Austrian Court, devoted to the chemical products of that empire, there is a small, but very interesting, case of tin, sal ammoniac, Prussian blue, iron, &c., exhibited by Messrs. EDWARD and CHARLES KUHN, of Sechshaus, near Vienna. The tin is in smaller quantity than in the cases of some other exhibitors, the crystals of sal ammoniac are not so fine, the Prussian blue offers nothing remarkable, and the iron, although stated to be of a good welding quality, probably does not exceed a few pounds in weight, yet there are few collections which teach us better what can be done by careful investigation, and the judicious application of scientific knowledge than these. The whole are produced from tin-plate scraps, which are or rather have hitherto been, for they need be so no longer) amongst the most useless refuse resulting from metallurgical operations. By means the least important feature in connection with the invention is the small outlay required for plant, and the enormous profits resulting. It appears that the entire process, in the carrying on of which no nuisance whatever is created, can be carried on with apparatus and tools the aggregate cost of which does not amount to more than 200l., whilst the profits obtained are considerable, so long as tin-plate scraps remain at their present price, amounts to no less than 80 per cent. The articles produced are all readily marketable, and of every-

day and increasing use, so that it may reasonably be anticipated that if the discovery were generally adopted beyond the Austrian empire (where it has been for some time in use) the results could not fail to be favourable.

CENTRIFUGAL HAND-PUMP.—Although intended chiefly for domestic purposes, and, therefore, not so closely connected with mining as many others, the DOUGLAS pumps, exhibited by Messrs. DOUGLAS, of Middletown, Connecticut, U.S., are well worthy of inspection, for there are, doubtless, many cases even in mines where they could be advantageously employed. The samples exhibited are declared to be got up with no extra finish for the occasion, but to be taken from the stock, and are warranted to be fair samples of the goods which the manufacturers ordinarily sell and send to market. They are certainly admirably made, and many of the patterns, as well as the centrifugal hand-pump, would soon become general favourites in England were any trouble taken to introduce them.

DYNAMO-MAGNETO MACHINE.—Brief mention has already been made to the dynamo-magneto machine exhibited in the English department by Mr. WILLIAM LADD, of Beak-street, Regent-street, and the importance of the discovery may be judged of from the fact that not only has it been admired by the greatest electricians of England and of France, but also by the celebrated Prof. JACOBI, of St. Petersburg, who, upon his visit to the Exposition, was so enraptured with it that he appeared scarcely to know which to prefer, the machine itself or its ingenious inventor, and this feeling will be very generally felt by those examining it. The machine is of comparatively small size, and the amount of power required to work it is insignificant—the machine could be put in a box 2 feet square, and two men can supply ample power to cause it to give off sufficient electricity to produce the electric light in the greatest brilliancy. Instead of permanent magnets as usually employed, Mr. LADD has simply bars of iron, round which he winds an enormous length—in fact, about 1 cwt.—of stout wire, and these bars, when the machine is set to work, become the magnet whence the electricity is derived. Between an upper and lower coil of this nature an armature is caused to revolve with great rapidity, and as a perfect circuit is formed, the quantity of electricity is increased at each revolution of the armature, and in the course of a few seconds the surplus is ample for the production of the electric light. Of course the electricity produced by this means would be applicable to almost every purpose, but that to which Mr. LADD considers it especially applicable is the illumination of lighthouses, and as to its value for this purpose two opinions can scarcely exist. In the production of the light by this means the sole material consumed is the carbon points, there being no battery or permanent magnet employed in connection with the machine, so that its economy must be obvious, whilst the power necessary for the successful working of a machine of ample size for the most important lighthouse is so small as to offer no inconvenience—indeed, it seems probable that an ample motive-power would be obtainable from a small wind-engine, or from some other equally cheap motor. These, however, are mere matters of detail, which do not in any way affect the value of the machine, and which may well be left for consideration after the machine has been adopted, as it will, no doubt, generally be at no distant period.

HYDRAULIC PULLEY-BLOCK.—An excellent series of lifting-jacks and hydraulic lifters is exhibited by Messrs. TANGYE BROTHERS, of Birmingham; but the most attractive are the hydraulic pulley-block and the improved differential pulley. WESTON'S differential pulley is so well known both in England and elsewhere that it is only necessary to mention the mode by which the block has been improved. The two pulleys which in WESTON'S are attached to each other are made separable, so that when the load is to be lowered it is only necessary to leave them free, and the descent will be made as rapidly as with the ordinary pulley-block. On the sides of the large and of the small pulley, which are next each other, a series of inclined planes is provided, which cause the two pulleys to work as one only whilst the load is being raised, yet permit of their separation, when desired, by simply pulling the opposite chain, and separating them so that the cams or inclined planes can pass each other. There is no tendency for the parts to separate whilst the load is being raised, as the greater weight the more tightly the inclined planes take into each other. There were many who urged that, notwithstanding the great power and many advantages of WESTON'S pulley-block, the fact that it required as much time to lower the weight as to raise it was a considerable objection, and this improvement would, therefore, appear precisely to meet the case. The hydraulic pulley-block is a most useful little instrument, which, although weighing only about a quarter of a hundredweight, is capable of lifting considerably over 2 tons. The upper hook forms part of the rod of a piston acting in a cylinder, which contains in its lower part the reservoir and the pump; the lower hook is attached below the reservoir. By means of a hand lever the pump is easily worked, and the load is lifted with the full power of a hydraulic press of similar size. Of course, by simply turning the tap to let down the water into the reservoir the load descends. The invention will be of great value where heavy weights have to be raised small heights, and more especially where space is limited. Mr. PH. ROUX, of Rue Turenne, Paris, who is the French agent of Messrs. TANGYE, adds much to the interest of this collection, and it is to be regretted that all the machines in the Exhibition are not equally well cared for; since to do as many have done—exhibited machines which have every appearance of being devoid of novelty, left them without any attendant, or even written description to explain them, and ordered that they shall not be touched—is simply useless, particularly as the gendarmes very properly prevent anyone handling anything so ticketed, fearing that it may be spoiled.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The dividend of the French concern known as the Société Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée has been fixed for 1866 at 4l. per share. The value of the work executed by the undertaking last year is stated to have been 840,000l. Among the orders carried out in 1866 were engines for the French Imperial Marine, gunboats for the French and Italian Governments, and eleven powerful steamers, nine of which are intended to be employed by a new French enterprise known as the Maritime Transports Company. The meeting, before separating, authorised a loan of 320,000l., to be raised by obligations, and intended to be applied to the execution of a special order of 520,000l., given to the company. Not only did 1866 produce a dividend of 4l. per share, but during the year important sums were devoted to the redemption of the capital engaged in premises and tools, and the reserve was carried to 220,000l. The Brasserie Mines Company, founded in May, 1866, with a capital of 104,000l., has adopted various modifications in its statutes, modification referring principally to the Council of Administration. There is little or no improvement to note in the state of the French siderurgical market, affairs continuing restricted. The conclusion is mentioned, however, of a contract for some hundreds of tons of charcoal made pig in the Haute-Marne group. As regards iron, without giving rise to much business, rolled remains quoted as hitherto, as follows:—Charcoal-made, 8l. 16s. per ton; mixed, 8l. 4s.; and coke-made 7l. 8s. per ton. In the Moselle group a crisis continues, and but for some affairs in refining pig, in which the quotations were 2l. 16s. to 2l. 17s. 8d. per ton, it may be said that the Moselle market has been completely inactive. Efforts have been made to secure a reduction in the production; but, although the necessity for some such step is admitted, it is a matter of great difficulty, if not an impossibility, to carry it out. Meetings are announced as follows:—Fives-Lille Company, May 16, at Paris; Vagnas (Ardèche) Mines and Ironworks Company, May 21, at Vagnas; Villeneuve Mines Company, May 25, at Paris; Bank of Mines, May 27, at Paris; Gar, Roubaix, and Harz Mines Company, May 29, at Marseilles; Graissessac United Mines Company, May 31, at Montpelier; Campagnac Mines Company, June 4, at Paris; Metallurgical Company of the Vienne, June 5, at Paris; Pallières Mines and Ironworks Company, June 8, at Marseilles; and Crivino Mines (Italy) Company, June 10, at Paris.

The Belgian iron trade presents little change. Transactions are very limited, and prices remain, to a great extent, nominal. The Belgian coal trade is quiet, and prices have displayed no tendency to rally from recent depression. There is nothing unusual, however, in this state of affairs at this period of the year, which is ordinarily termed the "dead season." At the same time, it is usually during this period that long-term contracts are concluded; but this year consumers have declined to pledge themselves, preferring to wait until a decided movement is observable one way or the other. However this may be, a general and sensible fall must be noted for the present. In the Liège basin some transactions have been concluded, but only from producers having made some sacrifices. Coalowners assign as a justification for the low quotations accepted the necessity which they experience every year before the closing of the navigations of disposing of the largest possible quantity of their stock, which from the want of sheds and sufficient space for warehousing purposes becomes a source of embarrassment, of which extractors must relieve themselves at any cost. The spontaneous combustion to which certain coals of the Liège basin are subject also render low-priced contracts relatively advantageous. In the Charleroi basin the situation has not varied; extractors await orders from the sugar-works, but the latter maintain the reserve which they have displayed for several weeks past, and although a downward movement has appeared in prices, the owners of industrial establishments appear to be still undecided as to the transaction of business. In the

basin of the Couchant de Mons the coal-workers maintain a very firm attitude, and show a great disinclination to make the least concession; at the same time, the stock which has accumulated is considerable. The fall in the prices of Belgian coal has had the effect of completely stopping deliveries of Prussian coal to Brussels. The cost of carrying Prussian coal from Essen to Antwerp is now about 8s. per ton. It may be expected that the war-cloud which has hung over Europe for some weeks past having been dissipated, affairs will now acquire more activity than they have displayed for some time past. The Bonne-Espérance Colliery Company, at Lambusart, is now paying a dividend for the exercise 1866 at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, or 1l. 6s. per share. The dividend of the North German Lloyd (Steam Shipping) Company for the past year is at the rate of 20 per cent. Meetings are announced as follows:—Espérance Mines and Rolling Works Company, May 16, at Louvrol, near Maubeuge; Baden Company for the Manufacture of Zinc, May 21, at Mannheim; Gluck-Auf Mines Company, May 25, at Mulheim-sur-Ruhr; Stolberg and Westphalia Mines and Foundries Company, May 28, at Aix-la-Chapelle; and Caroline Mines Company, May 31, at Essen.

At Havre, Chilian copper has regained some firmness, without, however, the demand having become active. The sale is mentioned of 30 tons, to be delivered at the end of May, at 73l. per ton, Paris conditions; disposable has been held somewhat more firmly. The Paris market remains at the quotations of the previous week; English has made 80l.; United States (Lake Superior), 86l.; Chilian, 72l. 10s.; and Corocoro mineral, 78l. per ton. The advices received from Germany are also somewhat more encouraging, with the exception, at the same time, of the Hamburg market, which remains feeble, and hesitating. At Cologne and Berlin the position of the article appears to have improved. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Banca tin has enjoyed a brisk demand, and some considerable transactions have been concluded, on terms which show a gradual advance. Thus, 700 blocks have changed hands at 52¼ fls., 3000 blocks at 52¼ fls., 1000 blocks at 52¼ fls., 1500 blocks at 53 fls., 300 blocks at 53¼ fls., and 1500 blocks at 53¼ fls.; 600 blocks have also changed hands on terms which have not transpired. The last quotation for Banca was 53¼ fls., and for Billiton 53 fls. Little business has been concluded in tin at Paris; nevertheless, in consequence of the favourable advices from Holland, Banca has slightly revived, and is quoted now at 93l. to 94l., while Detroit has realised 89l. to 90l., and English 88l. 4s. per ton. Although affairs are limited, the article has slightly advanced in value on the Hamburg market; at Berlin, Cologne, and Stettin there has been no change. On the German market lead has increased in firmness, and some important transactions are noted on export account. The Rotterdam lead market has remained without change, but prices have been firm. On the other hand, the advices received from Marseilles are less favourable; orders make default, and the article is a good deal offered; lead in saunons, first fusion, has made 18l. 14s.; ditto, second fusion, 18l. 8s.; shot, 20l.; rolled and in pipes, 21l. 8s. per ton. At Paris, lead has remained without variation from previously quoted rates. Advices from Breslau state that in consequence of the satisfactory state of the navigation, what remained of the disposable stock of zinc has been promptly taken off, and that not only the production of May, but also that of June for certain marks, being already almost completely engaged, it cannot be doubtful that prices will very shortly revive. Advices from Paris report no important movement in zinc.

At the meeting of the Eschweiler Mines and Foundries Company the dividend declared, which was at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, was ordered to be paid in obligations of 15l. each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from April 2, 1867, and redeemable April 2, 1877. This dividend was paid on the preference shares of the company, and payment was made in paper, in order to increase the floating capital of the company. It is not without interest to persons engaged in the coal and iron trades to note that two important additional French steam-shipping services are in contemplation. Thus the administration of the Messageries Impériales has proposed to the French Government the establishment—first, of a second monthly line from Marseilles to Brazil and La Plata; secondly, a new line from Suez to Pointe-de-Galles, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Yokohama; and thirdly, a new line from Suez to Bombay. The French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company proposes the establishment—first, of a direct monthly line from Havre to New Orleans, touching at the Havannah, and with an annexed service from Bordeaux to Vera Cruz and Tampico; secondly, of a monthly service from Bordeaux to the Antilles and Aspinwall; and thirdly, of a bi-monthly line in the South Pacific, from Panama to Callao and Valparaiso. It appears that the second monthly line from Marseilles to Brazil and La Plata, which is to be divided into two distinct undertakings (the one Austrian, the other Italian)—received last year additional concessions, to the extent of 63½ miles. The amount expended by the company to the close of 1866, on capital account, was 45,763,302l., and at that date 148 miles of line remained to be constructed.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 16.—The Coal Trade continues to progress here, on the whole, satisfactorily, and most of the works are kept well going. The factories of the district, however, are not very well supplied with orders, although, as we noticed a short time since, the iron shipbuilding trade on the Tyne, and some other works, are getting brisker, the general iron and manufacturing trades are not in such a good state as might be expected—indeed, many of the large ironworks and engine shops of the district are in a very depressed state, some of the mills only being employed in rolling for stock. Many of the foundries are also dull, and certainly not kept sufficiently going. On the whole, although the general state of the trade of the district continues to improve slowly, yet the opinion appears to gain ground that the present year will only be a dull one in the iron and engine trade.

The sinking is now going on rapidly at Walsend by the Tyne Coal Company, the water having been got out of the new shaft by small sinking sets of pumps.

Drawings of the large engines in course of construction at the Lillishall Works, in Shropshire, have been published; they are intended for the drainage of the water from the High Main seam on the Tyne, and are on a gigantic scale, the cylinders being 106 in. in diameter, and the stroke 14 feet.

The Findon Hill Colliery is progressing satisfactorily, about 40 fms. having been already sunk. The engine has been erected by Mr. Jas. Smith, engineer, of Chester-le-street, and was successfully started on Wednesday, by Mr. Samuel Holmes, of Findon Hill.

Some danger is apprehended of a strike at the Seaton Delaval Collieries, the men there having sent in to the owners a memorial requesting considerable advances on various kinds of work, and also alterations in several other points connected with the business of the colliery. These additions and alterations are no trifles, but involve very serious advances in the rates at present paid at the works. The men have also given notice that if their demands are not complied with they will be free at the end of the month.

The strike at Shotton Colliery terminated on Wednesday—the men having satisfactorily arranged with the owners, and resumed work.

MINERS BREAKING THEIR AGREEMENT.—Seven men—Henry Marsh and others—were charged before the magistrates at Lancaster with having broken their engagement under the yearly hiring to serve George Hedley and Co. at the Louise Pit, for one year. The men charged with this offence were found working at a colliery near Brancepeth. The charge brought against them by Mr. Bell, the viewer for Mr. Hedley, was that they were engaged by him for one year, but that they refused to fulfil their engagement, and had gone to work elsewhere. The defence set up was that they had returned the earnest money, and that Mr. Bell had given them liberty to cancel the agreement on doing this, but Mr. Bell denied the accuracy of this statement. The magistrates, after due consideration, decided to send the men to prison for three months, with the exception of three of the number—that is, Nicholson, Gates, and Waters, and those men agreed to return to their work, the owners on that arrangement agreeing to withdraw the prosecution. This offence of pitmen leaving their employment when bound for a year, which was formerly almost unknown, is becoming very common in some parts of the county of Durham.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

MAY 15.—The tone given to our Pig-Iron Market last week by the fine weather, the prospects of peace, and the general requirements of trade, has continued this week, and has advanced prices fully 10½d. per ton, with a good business doing. The increase in the shipments, coupled with the diminution of stocks, has now reached very close on 100,000 tons; and, as the make is still restricted, prices are in the way of a continuous advance. This higher tone of the market has been intensified by the report of the shipments, which are this week 12,200 tons, against 7700 tons in the same week of last year. Makers' iron not much enquired for, and to-day sold at—Gartsherrie, No. 1, 65s.; Coltness, No. 1, 64s.; Calder, 60s.; all f.o.b. here. Market weaker, and closed flat at 53s. 3d. cash, 53s. 6d. one month; No. 1, g.m.b., 54s.; No. 3, 53s.; sellers over. Malleable iron has not yet shared in the better feeling experienced in the pig-iron market; and, although there are a few specifications offering, they are scarcely worth accepting at the prices offered. With the view of helping business a little, notice of a reduction of wages has been given at the malleable works in the West of Scotland, and it is not likely the men will question the propriety of such a step in the present state of the trade. The exact amount of reduction has not yet been quite settled, but we have it on good authority that it will be—on puddlers' wages, 5 per cent.; on millmen and all other workers, 10 per cent. The list price of all kinds of manufactured iron is nominally the same; the business done is from hand to mouth. The machinery, tools, and plant of the Clyde Foundry, Greenock, were offered for sale by public roup, at the Tontine Hotel there, at the upset price of 10,000l., but had to be withdrawn, there being no bidders. Coals are in limited demand, on account of the restrictions of trade, and prices are low. The shipments returned from the Scotch ports for the last week were 25,800 tons, against 16,950 same week last year, which is an increase in our foreign trade; but the home demand is less than the difference between the two sums. We noticed last week that a reduction had been given notice

of in colliers' wages for the Wishaw and Hamilton districts, and although the men finished their work on Friday at the reduction, those at Hamilton, Larkhall, and Motherwell have given indication that they will rather stand out than accept 6d. less of pay. The Wishaw colliers are invited to join them, but they have wisely preferred the 3s. 6d. a day to starving their families on 3s. 6d. a week of Union dole. I might send a column of miners' meeting intelligence, but it may be all summed up in a few words. They make an idle day, meet, smoke, listen to some "knowing one" denouncing their employers, have a glass or two, go home as wise as when they met, and generally commence next day. Loss—a day or two's pay, and about as much spent in drink; and this they designate "maintaining their rights!" The Monkland Iron and Steel Company have become the lessees of a new coal field on the estate of Col. Hozier, at Tannachside, Lanarkshire; it is reported to contain several excellent seams of coal. At Airdrie, on Saturday, an accident of a very serious nature occurred, whereby two colliers lost their lives. They were at work in Springbank Coal Pit, Clarkston, and a quantity of stones from the roof falling upon them killed them, severely bruising another young man, named William Baff, who was working with them.

The Clelland branch of the Caledonian Railway has been opened for passenger traffic, with some demonstrations of joy. This branch, though intended as a near-cut to Edinburgh, via the Caledonian Line, will also assist in the development of the mineral district through which it passes.

During the week, we understand that a Greenock firm have contracted for the building of a paddle-steamer, 180 ft. in length, for a South American firm. Her engines are to be made by Messrs. David Rowan and Co., Glasgow, and it is said that a high rate of speed is guaranteed. Of the launches during the week we notice a screw steam pleasure yacht, of 300 tons, named the Sea-Horse, which has been built for the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B. She is to be fitted by her builders with direct-action engines of 60-horse power, and to have her saloon and cabins elegantly decorated.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 16.—The probable settlement of the Reform Question, and the peaceful aspect of affairs on the Continent, have favourably influenced the Iron Market, and the accounts received from Staffordshire and other districts are not so discouraging as they were some short time since. For rails, buyers are making more enquiries, which is a favourable sign for South Wales, and additional engagements are, it is reported, about to be placed on account of Russia and the East Indies. The fact that the United States continues such a remarkably good customer has surprised many; and as a proof of the importance of the trade with America, it may be mentioned that out of a total of 28,000 tons of iron exported last month the United States and the British-American provinces took no less than 13,000 tons. With the South American Republics there is next to nothing doing. In home business the usual dullness is observable, buyers not being disposed to enter into fresh engagements, except to meet actual wants, and such have been the severe lessons of the last twelve months that this principle is likely to be more than ever acted upon for the future. Pig-iron as announced last week is, undoubtedly, selling better, and at some of the establishments the stocks are beginning to decrease, which is a very encouraging feature, after so long a period of depression. Only an occasional contract for plates is offered, and the competition is such that prices are unremunerative.

In the Tin-Plate Trade there is a want of animation, and orders are coming in slowly. The Coal Trade has shown a little more life during the last few days. Although vessels have been for several weeks so scarce, shipmasters complain that there is no disposition evinced to give higher freights, and they unhesitatingly assert that until better rates are offered coal shippers will not be able to secure anything like adequate tonnage. The demand for steam coal remains about the same as last week, and orders are coming in with about the same regularity as characterised the trade at the commencement of the quarter. Now that the Luxembourg difficulty may be considered as settled, it is not improbable that continental buyers may purchase more freely, and that they will not be afraid to now and then speculate a little. Public works of importance are in contemplation in Germany, Russia, Italy, and other foreign countries, and with peace assured, these will, no doubt, be proceeded with, and, as a natural consequence, both coal and iron will be in increased demand. The mail packet companies have made some addition to their purchases, but their requirements are not equal to what they were last year. An average quantity is sent to Birkenhead for shipment. There is no change in the house coal trade, excepting that vessels are not quite so scarce.

A petition has been heard before the Master of the Rolls, presented by Mr. Thomas Dyne Steel and three other creditors of the Tillery Colliery Company (Limited), praying for an order to wind-up the affairs of the company compulsorily, they not being satisfied with the voluntary winding-up now in progress. The Master of the Rolls directed the voluntary winding-up to be continued, subject to the supervision of the Court.

Owing to the rather heavy stocks of puddled bar and other descriptions of iron at the Cyfarthfa Works, Mr. Crawshaw has determined to stop one of the forges. This will throw a good many hands out of employ, but it is hoped that such a movement will soon take place in the demand that the forge will not long remain idle. The stoppage will not be much felt, if, as some predict, it will lead to the more regular employment of the other forges at Cyfarthfa.

Mr. Mushet's letter, in last week's *Mining Journal*, has thrown some additional light on the history and quality of the Brendon Hills spathose ore. The statement that the late Mr. Ebenezer Rogers was the discoverer of the mines turns out to be incorrect; but he was the party who succeeded in inducing the Ebbw Vale Company to lease the property. There are other spathose deposits in the kingdom, but they are all inferior to the Somersetshire ore. This confirms the fact that the Ebbw Vale Company are able to produce a quality of iron which no other iron-making firm can equal at the same cost, and hence, as far as this particular brand is concerned, they have complete command of the market.

"Mentor," in last week's *Journal*, states that your correspondent has been strangely remiss in not noticing the proceedings of parties connected with Shackleford, Ford, and Co. (Limited). Rumours of a serious character were freely circulated for some time previous to the actual announcement of the failure, but who would have dared to make them public? From what transpired at the last meeting of the shareholders, it appears that the directors and others most intimately connected with the concern were even deceived, and therefore it is not surprising that the public were kept in the dark. According to Mr. Handel Cosham's statement, cheques to the amount of 23,000l. have been paid by the Gloucestershire Banking Company with only Mr. Ford's name to them, and which the other directors knew nothing about. The query naturally arises—Did the directors ever look at the bank book? It appears from this that they did not, or else they must have seen the entries of the cheques paid. Certainly, the shareholders have been very badly dealt with, and the directors have shown almost culpable negligence. The investigation committee sat at Newport, on Monday, and there is no doubt that they will thoroughly sift all the details of this unfortunate affair.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Holden, from Langesound, with 310 tons of nickel ore, for H. H. Vivian; the Atlantic, from Bilbao, with 160 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; the San Carlos, from Carrizal, with 664 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son; the Levant, from Hondelip Bay, with 460 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; the Marie Stella, from Antwerp, with 101 tons of clay, for J. Price; and the Royal Tar, from Hamburg, with 170 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son.

FOREST OF DEAN.—Since our last notice the outward appearance of the Forest of Dean has been completely metamorphosed. Desolation and apparent barrenness have given place to luxuriant beauty. Monster oaks, which the Foresters are so proud of, are verdant from the extremity of their covering and wide-spreading branches, in many instances, down to Mother Earth. The extensive ranges of woodland, with their varied greens, interspersed with well-clothed and sweetly-perfumed hawthorn white blossoms, impart much grandeur to the whole—indeed, the Forest is particularly charming and attractive just now. The woodman's axe and the bark-stripper's knife are, however, busily engaged in many of the enclosures. It is now fourteen years since any great fall of timber took place in these Royal woods, but every spring it is found necessary to thin the coppices, in which work a large number of persons are engaged. The price of forest bark of the best qualities is 5s. per ton.

The temporary depression in the Coal Trade has disappeared generally throughout the district, and it has assumed its wonted activity. In some instances the colliers were put on short time for a few days. The Speech House Hill Colliery, which had for a short time been worked by a limited company, under the auspices of Mr. Pidditch, has not been reopened, having been closed for upwards of a month. The colliery has several times changed hands, and it is stated that the measures worked there are the thinnest in the Forest, and unremunerative to work—hence the stoppage.

At the Iron Works the same briskness which has hitherto characterized the trade in this locality is apparent. The depression in Wales has not directly influenced the Forest trade, excepting that prices are lower than masters wish. A few weeks ago matters were not of the brightest character, but since the settlement of the Continental dispute all signs of anticipated dullness have disappeared.

At the various Tin Works masters are well placed for orders, and the men are fully employed, and until the Whitnastide carnival no doubt this will continue. The Foresters care little for Easter, indeed it is scarcely noticed, but at Whitnastide they certainly make merry. The general state of the Forest trade is encouraging, and as good as the corresponding month last year.

Mr. Hall, of London, the proprietor of some eighteen valuable stone quarries, situated between Parkend and Coleford, caused them, together with an extensive plant for cleaning and dressing, to be offered for sale, which was done at the Angel Hotel, Coleford, by Mr. Coleman, on the three latter days of last week. Some of the quarries were purchased by local merchants, as was also the machinery, which may be worked at a legitimate profit.

The Severn and Wye Railway Company, after several years consideration, have at last yielded to the requirements of their customers, and are actually about to move with the times. They have commenced to widen their old tramway into a broad-gauge line, and under the superintendence of Mr. G. Keeling, their engineer, a length has already been laid for the inspection of the company. The radiants could not be more favourable for a good locomotive line. All the bridges will have to be raised and widened. The great advantage of the adoption of the broad-gauge up this valley cannot be over-estimated. There are now some small locomotives used on the line, but they draw the old-fashioned trams, which have, in all cases, to be shunted at Lydney. A portion of the Parkend Coal Trade extends to Ireland, and, no doubt, when the Great Western trucks can be run up to the pits the proprietors will choose another port to that of Lydney for the shipment of their coal. This step, under any circumstances, will be hailed with pleasure by the various trading interests throughout the Whitecroft and Parkend Valleys.

INFREINGEMENT OF THE MINING ACT.—Henry Anderton Mourse appeared at the Coleford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, on the information of Mr. M. F. Carter, of Newnham, charged with being the owner of the Speedwell Colliery, Joyford, West Dean, on Feb. 15, the same being a coal mine within the meaning of the Act, to wit, on or about Feb. 9 loss of life occurred by reason of a heavy fall of the roof of such coal mine, and did unlawfully neglect to, and did not, send, or cause to be sent, within 24 hours next after such loss of life, notice thereof, as by the said Act is provided under his hand as such owner, to one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and to Mr. Lionel Brough, then being the Inspector of Mines in the said district within which loss of life occurred. Wilson Powell said: I am a collier, living at Berry Hill. On Feb. 9 I was working at the Speedwell Colliery, under Mr. Mourse. I was in the pit when the accident took place on that day. George Burns was working with me. I told Burns that there was timber wanted, and he did not put it up, but tied the stone with a mangle, and said it would not hurt as it was. We sat down together, and while we were setting the stone fell, within a quarter of an hour after this conversation. I had told George Burns before of the danger, and he refused to attend to it. The stone which fell weighed about 1½ ton. It crushed him right down on the surface. The stone struck me, but I got from under it. Burns was the balliff. His business was to look after these things. I had not seen Mr. Mourse in the pit for a fortnight. He was ill. Burns was manager in his absence. Dr. Hatton stated that defendant was ill at the time of the accident, and Mr. Brough informed the magistrates that no notice had been sent to the Home Office or to him. The defendant stated that he was ill at the time of the accident, and no accident had ever occurred at the pit before. Fined 1l. and costs, making 4l. 1s.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE RHONDDA VALLEY.—Within the last ten years this valley has been transformed from an almost desolate wilderness to one of the busiest hives of industry, and it bids fair to equal, if not rival, the Aberdare Valley in the production of coal in a few years' time. During the past year three new collieries have been opened, and have been sending coal to the market; two pits have been sunk to the steam coal at Boedynallt; and a few of the collieries are working the 6-foot veins. A large colliery has also been commenced in the Blaen Rhondda Valley, and other openings are in contemplation, once the necessary railway facilities are afforded. The following is an account of coal raised in the parish of Ystradgynodog (which includes nearly the whole of the coal district) in the year 1866, together with the quantity in the year 1865:—

Collieries.	1865.	1866.
Dunraven	20,383 19	36,159 20
Cymabre	35,693 20	38,285 16
Ynysfals	28,612 2	29,094 17
Abergorki	23,817 7	51,051 12
Peutre	40,211 10	43,386 4
Church	28,138 11	28,157 3
Boedrynallt	29,822 2	42,696 12
Gelligaied	8,042 11	4,877 12
Gwella	24,227 17	31,287 20
Blaenallt	24,227 17	21,157 16
Cwmelydach	44,220 16	41,136 2
Penygraig	15,157 2	44,282 19
Llwynypia	8,673 10	31,380 8
Gilfachoch	nil.	10,521 0
Dinas	42,114 16	47,507 8
Troedyrhiw	47,878 5	44,440 9
Ynysfyr	18,706 9	20,790 7
Fyr Ddole	33,346 12	51,717 2
Tylacoch	nil.	2,821 5
Park and Malndy	nil.	8,890 12
Total	478,377 2	649,828 18

The increase here shown in 1866 over 1865 is 171,451 tons 16 cwt., or more than 36 per cent. on the total of 1865. These returns are a proof of the rapid strides made in the development of the coal fields of the Valley.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

MAY 16.—There is a little improvement in the Iron Trade of Derbyshire, and a fair business is being done in pipes, sheets, and hoops. A considerable quantity of puddled bars is being turned out, so that nearly all the furnaces are in blast. The large collieries continue to send a good deal of coal into the London market, notwithstanding which the men are very far from being kept going. This is the result of the dispute which lasted some three or four months, and only terminated in March last. It will be recollected that the men at Clay Cross, Staveley, and some other places, aided and instigated by the Yorkshire Miners' Association, made certain demands for an increase of wages, and the limitation of the hours of labour, and to ensure the obtaining of what they required, formed themselves into a Union. After being driven from their houses, and undergoing a good deal of privation, and finding that the masters were prepared to make any and every sacrifice sooner than concede what was asked, at last returned to their allegiance. But the result has been that the principal firms lost some of their best customers, and when they were again in a position to supply them, found the situation occupied by those who had not to contend with strikes or lock-outs. The men now find that one of their original demands has been conceded to a greater extent than desired—the limitation of work being not a question of hours, but of days. In consequence of the falling off of orders the largest firms are not now doing more than four days a week. So much for trade disputes, and the power of professional agitators to injure not only the workmen but the employers. Several of the branches of the Sheffield trade continue quiet, the only one which may be said to be really active being the Bessemer steel one. Nearly all the large firms are busy, and some very large orders are in hand for rails, which are fast superseding the ordinary iron ones. The trade to Russia is increasing, and now that communication by sea has been opened, there is every prospect that that country will this season be amongst our best customers for steel and iron goods. In the South Yorkshire district there is no material alteration in the state of the iron trade, the tendency, however, being more favourable than otherwise. Some very good orders for pipes have found their way to Thornecliffe, whilst there is rather more doing in hoops and sheets. At Milton and Elsecar the works, with the exception of the blast-furnaces, are all but closed; but there is some prospect of their being speedily opened, as the repairs which have been going on for some time are being pushed forward with more ordinary activity. At Calder Vale matters are looking better, and there is a moderate business being done in boiler and girder-plates, but very little in rails and sheets.

Prideaux's patent smoke-consuming apparatus and patent steam-generators are now making their way throughout the district. The smoke-consumer is a very excellent invention, and having seen it at work it appeared to be all that could be desired, ensuring entire combustion of the fuel, complete consumption of smoke, and consequent saving of coal. As applied to one of Hoole's stoves—for it is not confined to engines or furnaces—it threw the heat outwards, and instead of the smoke going up the chimney it was thoroughly absorbed by the fire. The plan is remarkable for its simplicity, and consists of a chamber or chambers for heating the air, in which state it is passed over the burning fuel. The steam-generator has already, it appears, been tested at several of the largest establishments in Sheffield with marked success, one firm by its use saving, it is said, from 600l. to 800l. a year. This will not appear a very large amount, as it is calculated that by introducing water at a boiling temperature, produced by the exhaust steam, would effect a saving of 130 tons of coal per annum. This will be apparent from the fact that a great saving of fuel is effected by putting the water into the boiler whilst at a high temperature. To effect this the exhaust steam is conveyed into a chamber instead of going into the air. The steam-chamber is traversed by pipes or tubes, through which the cold water required for the boiler is made to pass, which thus absorbs the heat and condenses the exhausted steam. The generator is in use at several works in Sheffield, Rotherham, and Leeds, and is well worthy of being inspected by those interested in the economy of fuel.

The Coal Trade in South Yorkshire is far from active, and the quantity being forwarded to London is by no means so large as it has been, whilst a good deal of "hards" are stacked, the depression in the iron trade, to some extent, making such a course inevitable. There is rather more business doing to Hull, now that steamers have commenced running for the season to St. Petersburg and Königsberg. Several cargoes of coal have been dispatched during the week from the same port in sailing vessels to Kiel, Riga, Fredericksstadt, Nykøbing, &c. To Goole and Grimsby, also, the quantity being forwarded is larger than it has been. There are plenty of orders for coke, and a very much larger quantity could be disposed of if made.

Recent returns show that the quantity of coal consumed in the me-

ropolis is about 8,100,000 tons per annum, or 7 per cent. of all the coal raised in the kingdom, of which about one-half is carried by the railway, and the other by railway. For the month of April it appears that 664 ships carried 274,272 tons, against 271,789 tons carried by the railway. The district carrying the largest quantity was Newcastle, which is credited with 125,829 tons, the next in order being Derbyshire, with about 90,000 tons, more than a third of all that is carried by railway. The total sent to London will be 50 per cent.; 17 per cent. from Derbyshire, 10 per cent. from Yorkshire; the remainder from collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Wales, &c. The qualities most in request are the Hetton, Haswell, and some of the Wallsend, with the South Yorkshire Silvestones. The dearest coal is the Wigan Cannel, which produces the most gas of any in the kingdom. Newcastle and Wales furnish the most steam coal, of which districts are on the Admiralty List—an advantage not enjoyed by the Yorkshire and other coalmasters, although their coals are good steam producers, and are largely used by the mercantile packet service.

Some interesting experiments have been carried out at the Sheffield Armour-plates capable of resisting Palliser's shot. For this purpose eight plates were manufactured by Messrs. Brown and Co., and Messrs. Cammell and Sheffield. Some of these plates were made of wrought-iron, faced with others with alternate layers of steel and iron, and a few with steel in the middle of a sandwich between the iron-plates. The exact thickness of each plate was 7 inches, and the gun from which the shot was fired was 7 inches in diameter. The results may be summed up by saying that the shot obtained a complete victory; with reduced charges of 20 lbs. and 18 lbs. of powder the masses of iron and steel were shot through and through, masses of iron and shattered beams being about in all directions. With the small charge of even 10 lbs. of powder, the plates, excepting two, were completely penetrated. The best plate appeared to be one of Messrs. Cammell's, which had upon it a hard face of steel.

PRESENTATION TO A MINING ENGINEER.—On Saturday evening the deputies of the Lund Hill Colliery entertained Mr. J. Brown, of Harewood, to dinner at the White Hart Hotel, Barnsley, and presented him with a testimonial of their esteem. Mr. Bailey, the underground steward, presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Robinson. After the usual preliminary remarks had been honoured, the vice-chairman read an address to Mr. Brown, in which the deputies stated that they desired to reward him in some enduring form for the estimation in which Mr. Brown was held by them, and the great value attached to the services he had rendered to the colliery during the 10 years he had been the engineer. The address, which was a splendid specimen of the penmanship, together with a handsome silver-gilt cup, was then presented to Mr. Brown. On the cup was engraved the following inscription:—"To John Brown, Esq., mining engineer, of Barnsley, in appreciation of the manner in which his professional duties have been discharged during the 10 years he has had the management of the colliery. May 11, 1867." The Vice-Chairman then recollected Mr. Brown coming to Lund Hill on the occasion of the opening of the colliery in 1857, and was appointed under him in the duty of exploring the workings and rescuing the bodies. Having every confidence in the ability of a leader, he felt no hesitation in going forward with him in carrying out his instructions, as he considered his safety was ensured. He had, therefore, great pleasure in presenting to Mr. Brown the tribute of respects subscribed for by the deputies.—Mr. Brown, in expressing the great pleasure he experienced in receiving so handsome a recognition of his services from those who had so long served under him, said he had always endeavoured to be the first duty of a mining engineer to do everything possible for earning the safety of the lives of the colliers working in the collieries under his management, and then to produce corresponding results to the owners; and he assured them he had never thought of anything when the question of safety was concerned with regard to Lund Hill Colliery, could say that to bring it to its present state it had cost him weeks and months of anxious labour, and nights passed in deep thought. Such being the case, he felt that he would not be justified in giving his time and brains without remuneration, but as his expectations were not so high as those of the proprietors he had felt it to be his duty to retire from the management of the colliery. He left it, however, in an efficient and safe state as in the district. Mr. Brown again thanked the deputies for their kind and assured them that their very handsome present would ever be appreciated by his associations it would invoke.—Several other addresses were given, most of a practical character, and relating to the best and safest modes of working the South Yorkshire seams, and a truly pleasant evening was spent.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 17.—The Iron Trade presents no definite feature of change this week. Both in North and South Staffordshire the works are as decidedly more active than they were, and the future prospects are encouraging. Pig-iron is firmer in price, and there is a better feeling generally. Messrs. Reave Brothers, iron merchants, of Wolverhampton, have suspended payment. It is not anticipated that the indebtedness of the firm is of very serious extent.

A paragraph was quoted in the *Mining Journal* last week, from the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, with reference to the exception taken by the Mine Agents' Association of South Staffordshire and the Worcestershire to the decision of the stipendiary magistrate in the case of Mr. James Cope, and also to the course pursued by the local inspector in carrying out the Mines Inspection Act, as well as the complaints of some of the chartermasters with respect to the interpretation of the new 20th rule. The same paper, in its issue on Wednesday last, says:—

"A second resolution was also passed by the Chartermasters' Association taking exception to Mr. Baker's interpretation of the revised 20th rule, which relates to timbering, and which is more stringent than the old one, which left the timbering to the chartermaster's individual discretion. The resolution now in force referring to timbering is as follows:—'And also for providing a sufficient timber for the roofs, both of the gate-roads and workings, and for the timbering of the gate-roads and workings being properly supported with timber, otherwise made secure.' The resolution of the chartermasters was rather more to what their complaint was, but no doubt the main point is whether the timbering shall be conducted on a general principle, or to the individual discretion of the chartermaster, his deputy, or the workmen. It may be stated, however, that in the neighbouring county of Shropshire the rule there is that the roofs shall be secured with props or by other means, and that the chartermaster or butty shall see that sprags be set, whilst the men are at work at proper distances, but not in any case to exceed 6 feet apart.' At some of the collieries in this district regulations of a similar character are in force, and varying from 2½ to 3½, are enforced for any neglect of the same. Mr. Baker also points to the fact that since the new rule there has been a marked decrease in the number of accidents and of lives lost."

A contest has commenced between the miners and their employers in South Derbyshire. An effort has been made, with some degree of success, to induce the miners in that locality to unite with the Miners' Association. Against this the masters have set their faces, and have decided to discharge all the men whom they can discover to have joined the Association. It is stated that no less than 145 men had been discharged on this account up to Monday last, and were being supported by the Association, and that 30 more men are under notice for the same cause. The masters anticipate that if a branch of the Union is formed in this district a fund will be accumulated by the action, and that then, when the busy season begins, a strike for an advance of wages will take place. The men denounce the course the masters are taking as tyrannous, and the breach threatens to become wider. In truth, the masters are fighting the battle when they have the demand for men, so as to prevent their being attacked when in a desperate state of things shall prevail.

A much-needed line of railway to connect Walsall with Wolverhampton has been commenced. At present the route is most circuitous, involving two changes of direction at acute angles one way, and a change at an acute angle in the other. A journey now of nearly an hour will be reduced to a few minutes, with stoppages, in fifteen minutes by the new line.

Four men were killed on Wednesday at the Grange Pits, Stretford, near Shifnal, the property of the Old Park Company. On that morning a band of eight men and boys were lowered safely, but as the second load was being lowered, a sudden jerk, and the cage began to run out rapidly. The engine-man, William Bailey, at once stopped the engine, and applied the brake, which did not, however, arrest the machine, and presently the chain snapped, breaking off a yard from its fastening to the hook, so that it fell out its full length, crashing down upon the men, who were occupants of the cage. Their cries for help to heaven were heard by the hooker-on at the bottom, and when they fell the whole of the men in the cage were at once ready to render what aid was possible. Three of the men were killed, and one was severely injured. A fourth man was severely injured, and his recovery is regarded as hardly to be hoped for. One of the boys fell into the Inset, and was not severely hurt. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cog-wheel, which flew into ten pieces without any warning. The break proved incapable of arresting the progress of the cage, which, perhaps, not unnaturally broke with the powerful jerk it sustained, as the weight was suspended, the pit being nearly 200 yards deep. Of course, there will be a careful enquiry as to the accident.

An accident at the Hurst Colliery, near Dudley, by which two men lost their lives from choke-damp, and which occurred on the 23rd ult., has already been noticed in the *Mining Journal*. The adjourned inquest was held on that morning, and when they had reached the Inset a cry was heard, and a skip was at once raised, but was empty. Men, however, descended, and a search was thrown down, and all brought up, but two did not recover. Mr. Baker, the Inspector of Mines, was present, and it appeared that no one had been in the Inset for some days before, that the lamp in the Inset shaft used to keep up the ventilation had gone out; but, most important of all, the shaft and workings had not been examined before the men went down. The coroner pointed this out to the jury, almost directing a verdict of manslaughter against the deputy, who was in the band, but they, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Mr. James Stockdale, of Carke House, Newton-in-Cartmel, York-

ned. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. All communications should

NANTY MINES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. G. T. SMITH has been instructed to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Wednesday, the 22nd May instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon (subject to conditions), on the mines situated near PANTMAWR, in the parish of LLANGWIRIG, nine miles from Llanidloes, the whole of the VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY, MINING MATERIALS, TIMBER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other effects, viz.:

An excellent 14 inch high-pressure horizontal STEAM ENGINE, complete; tube boiler 25 feet long, 5 feet tube, steam and feed pipes, with all fittings. Drawing machine. 27 inch crushing mill, complete. 20 feet water-wheel, 5 ft. 9 in. breast. 12 feet ditto, 1 ft. 6 in. breast. 8½ feet ditto, and launders. 2 fan air machines. Tram wagons. 12 tons bridge rails. 12 fms. 7 in. pumps, 6 in. working. Doorpiece, strapping plates, &c. Cast iron and galvanised air air pipes. Smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools. Also a quantity of rod, sheet, plate and scrap iron, timber, planks, and sleepers, useful office and household furniture, iron and other bedsteads, stable fittings, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY THOMAS, Liquidator of the Nanty Mines Company (Limited), 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.; or to Mr. E. TAYLOR, Esq., or the Auctioneer, Aberystwith.

LANIVET MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
VALUABLE MINE SETT, together with the ENGINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS thereon, FOR SALE.

MR. T. MILLS has been favoured with instructions to submit to **SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the account-house of the Lanivet Mining Company (Limited), all that valuable and extensive

MINING SETT.

Comprising the estate of LESQUITE, situate in the parish of LANIVET, in the county of CORNWALL, granted to the above company for 21 years, of which 17 years are unexpired; together also with a 30-inch cylinder pumping, winding, and stamping ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with sweep-rod and fly-wheel, shaft cranks, drawing machine, and BOILER, complete; about 20 fms. of 10 in. pit-work; stamps axle, with 12 stamp heads, iron lifters, frames, stamps passes, and savers; strips, boulders, and floors, rolling and balance bobs, and their appliances; flat rods, shaft tackle, whims, and appurtenances; smiths', carpenters', and miners' tools, and account-house furniture; also the buildings and sheds erected on the mine; the whole of which forms a most desirable mining property for investment, and with judicious outlay likely to become a most valuable speculation.

Good reasons for the disposal will be given, and every information afforded to purchasers for the development of a good mine.

An omnibus will be at the Lostwithiel Station of the Cornwall Railway by 11:30 A.M. of the day of sale, to convey purchasers to the mine, which is about three miles distant.

Should it be found expedient to offer the engine, machinery, and materials for sale in separate lots, the sale thereof will take place on the same day at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the agent, **Capt. JOHN TREGAY**, on the mine; the Liquidator of the Company, at the office, 5, Union-street, Liverpool; Mr. W. PAGE CARDOZO, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer, Town Hall, Redruth.—Dated May 11, 1867.

CALDY ISLAND, in the Bay of CARMARTHEN, within 1¼ mile of the town of TENBY.

An extremely beautiful and unique FREEHOLD MANORIAL ESTATE, comprising upwards of SIX HUNDRED ACRES, with suitable MANORIAL, PLEASURE GROUNDS, FARM LANDS, a CHURCH, several COTTAGES, and very valuable STONE QUARRIES. The island is free from rates, land tax, tithe rent, or other fixed charges.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. HARDS AND VAUGHAN are instructed by the Executive and Trustee for sale of the late Cabot Kynaston, Esq., deceased, to **SELL BY AUCTION**, at the New Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Thursday, June 20, at Two o'clock precisely, in one lot, an important and truly enviable

FREEHOLD MANORIAL ESTATE.

Known as CALDY ISLAND, situated in the Bay of CARMARTHEN, about 1¼ mile from the fashionable and rapidly rising town and watering place of TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE, commanding most lovely views of the beautiful inland scenery, with the coast of North Devon visible in the distance.

It comprises a substantially erected MANOR HOUSE of moderate pretensions, with lawns, pleasure grounds, and well-stocked kitchen gardens, ornamental fish grounds, &c. There is also a small church. The island altogether covers upwards of 600 acres, about 450 acres of which are in cultivation as very productive arable, pasture, and meadow land, and sheep walks, with farm buildings, stabling, blacksmiths' forge, 13 cottages, corn mill, lime kiln, &c.

A very important feature on the island is the existence of valuable quarries of mountain limestone, which have hitherto been worked by the proprietor, yielding a net income of £500 per annum. There is no doubt, however, that this income can easily be doubled at a small additional outlay. The supply is comparatively inexhaustible, and the mode of working extremely economical. A valuable vein of iron ore has also recently been discovered. The island being so short a distance from the main land, the Bay is generally land-locked, and the communication, therefore, extremely easy. The whole was in the vendor's occupation until his death, but is of the fair value of £450 per annum, exclusive of the income from the quarries. The total income, therefore, at present derived from this property may be estimated at £1000 per annum.

The island possesses some antiquarian interest, having formerly belonged to the Monastery of St. Dogmaels, and a small portion of the ancient priory still remains as part of the manor-house. The island is also a most desirable place of residence. The stone quarries are valuable, and can be worked to great advantage, and veins of iron ore have recently been found. These facts render the property very eligible for the investment of capital, but it is equally desirable as a residential estate from the extreme beauty of the surrounding scenery, the great salubrity of its climate, and its accessibility from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had 14 days prior to the sale, of Messrs. Gwynne and Stokes, solicitors, Tenby; W.A. HOLCOMBE, Esq., solicitor, 14, Warwick-court, Holborn, W.C.; or at Messrs. HARDS AND VAUGHAN's auction and land agency offices, 2, Abchurch-yard, London, and Greenwich, Kent.

FOR FINAL SALE ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

AT WHEEL REETH, NEAR ST. IVES ROAD STATION.

An omnibus will start from Mr. White's, Pendarves Arms, Redruth, at half-past seven A.M. precisely, calling at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, Crotch's Hotel, Hayle, to meet the down train at 9:20 A.M., and to St. Ives-road station, to meet the up train at 9:29 A.M.

MR. BURGESS, Land and Machinery Valuer, is instructed to offer for **SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, the whole of the valuable **ENGINES, MACHINERY, PITWORK, TIN LEAVINGS, and HALVANS**, on that extensive tin mine WHEEL REETH, Lelant, near the St. Ives-road Station, comprising—

Superior 40 in. cylinder pumping ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 2 10 tons boiler and fittings.

30 in. cylinder pumping or man ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, 1 boiler 10 tons, with all necessary attachments for the said man engine.

20 in. cylinder whim ENGINE (double), 8 by 7 ft. stroke, with a first-class 12 ft. cage for wire rope.

30 in. cylinder stamping ENGINE, with 2 12 head axles, 14 head Craze's axle. Superior balance bob; a Stephens' 40 inch engine, complete; ironwork of an underground bob, best fagotted straps, flat thread top staples, &c., complete; 1 small balance bob; rod plates, short and long; hammered caps; large hammer-sword, 20 ft. long, 3 in. bar; tram iron; shaft tackle; 45 fms. 9 in. pumps; 10 fms. 7 in. plunger lifts, 15 fms. 6 in. ditto; 6, 7, 8, and 9 in. plungers, bottoms, poles, stuffing boxes and glands in first-rate condition; 3 skips; 1 4 inch pole, stuffing box and gland; fagotted main caps for man engine works; a quantity of staples and glands, perfectly topped and screwed to fit, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch rods; 2, 3, and 4 ft. shieves; new tram wagon wheels; flange bolts; chain; shaft rolls; plunger blocks and saddles; tramroad iron; plates and taps; 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch chuck prongs.

STONE ROOM.—Winze kibbles; ¾ and ¾ new borer steel; new square point steel shovels, new round ditto; new winze rope and lashing; new gaskets; pick and shovel bits; tin cans and scoops.

INSIDE STORE.—Casting furnace; candle chest; brass and sundry materials; 2 brass measuring chains; dial and quadrant, by Wilton; new oak winze water barrels; air machine; 2 steam whim kibbles.

SMITHS' SHOP.—Smiths' bellows; 2 anvils, vice; smiths' tools, smiths' crane; forge crane; clack plates; miners' tools; 3 hand screws; drop screw; chest; 2 ft. dry tub 45 ft. long.

CARPENTERS' SHOP.—Carpenters' bench 30 ft. long; double saw pit and frame; air machine; cross-cut saw; pit saw; new and old barrows; sundry casting patterns; old junk; several tons of wrought and cast-iron; rod bolts perfectly topped; sundry other useful iron, new iron; 2 large beams and scales; miners' chests and sundry wood.

SAMPLING HOUSE.—Bruising plates, bruising hammers and dry pans; trying pots and tools; tin scales, &c.

EASTERN MINE AND STAMPS.—Horned whim, 3 shieves, 2 kibbles; horse-whim chain, shaft tackle.

TIN DRESSING FLOORS.—No. 1 shed, 40 ft. by 12; 4 hand frames, 10 ft. by 5½, and flooring; dressing tools, 6 trunks, 3 slime pits and divisions.—No. 2 shed, 35 ft. by 12; 2 hand frames.—No. 3 shed, 15 ft. by 13; 1 tin frame; 6 and 8 inch leading launders to ditto; 18 self-acting frames, 11 feet long 5½; 4 inch pole, broom machines.—No. 4 dressers' shed; 2 flushets to large catch pits; 12 ft. water wheel, 15 in. breast; launders and stands; driving chain and 8 shieves; 9 trunks and divisions; receiving pits and flushets; 10 trunks; 10 ditto; stamps strips; 1½ in. flat rods for driving trunks.—No. 5 shed, 40 ft. by 12; 3 hand frames; 8 self-acting frames, 11 ft. by 5½; 200 fms. feed launders, 6 in. and upwards.—No. 6 shed, 40 ft. by 15; 7 hand frames, 11 ft. by 5½.—No. 7 shed, 30 ft. by 14. Driving gear and chain for boulders; 2 stands and 15 shieves, 1 ft. to 2 ft. (light).

The engine and boilers having been fed and condensed with clear spring water, will be found in superior condition.

All the tin leavings and halvans belonging to the adventurers of Wheel Reeth Mine in one lot or together, with the stamping-engine and appliances. This mine has been returning large quantities of very rich tin for over 20 years. For inspection or treaty apply to Mr. BURGESS, land and machinery valuer, Barncoose, Redruth. Refreshments as usual.

Dated Barncoose, Redruth, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Watson v. Cowland and Others, dated the 20th day of November last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

30 (4710th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant John Cokes, 1 (4710th) PART or SHARE of the defendant James Heron, 20 (4710th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Jones, 35 (4710th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant C. Wilkins; and 5 (4710th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Thompson, Of and in the said MINE.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro (Agent for Mr. R. W. Childs and Batten, 25, Coleman-street, plaintiff's solicitors). Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 18, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Wellington v. Daniel and another, dated the 29th day of April last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

1 (565th) PART or SHARE of the defendant, William Thomas Daniel, Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 15, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST TREFUSIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 27th day of May instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL CURTIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 27th day of May instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GARLIDNA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 27th day of May instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEEL GILBERT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 27th day of May instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEEL GILBERT MINING COMPANY.—By an Order, made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 11th day of May instant, on the petition of Mr. John Rawlings, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the said company, it was ORDERED that the said NORTH WHEEL GILBERT MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, May 11, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEEL GILBERT MINING COMPANY.—By an Order, made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 11th day of May instant, on the petition of William John Rawlings, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the said company, it was ORDERED that the said NORTH WHEEL GILBERT MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, May 11, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL CURTIS MINING COMPANY.—By an Order, made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 15th day of May instant, on the joint petition of William Harvey, Henry Whitford, John West, William West, William John Rawlings, and William Husband, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, the shareholders of the said company, it was ORDERED that the said WHEEL CURTIS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, May 14, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL TREVELYAN MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the 31st day of May instant, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company, settled on the list of contributors under class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated the 15th day of May, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHARLOTTE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of May instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of ONE POUND PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company, settled on the list of contributors under class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

W. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated this 11th day of May, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the WENDRON CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:

Two boilers, capstans, angle bobs, parts of V bobs, wood and iron staples, glands, and rod plates; one 70 in. and one 50 in. STEAM ENGINE with rod and woodwork; sheers and shieves complete; capstan bobs and stands complete; steam whim engine 18 inch, with fly wheel, and one boiler 7 tons; whim cage, horse whim, and shaft tackle; chain, bob centre, straps and bobs; horse whim, 2 shaft tackles, stamps lifters, came and tongues, grate plates and braces; 18 boxes and 5 clacks, new and old kibbles, smiths' and miners' tools, ladders, rope, stairs with handrail, doors and door cases, sashes and frames; and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. JOHNS, the Officer of the Court in possession.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 15, 1867.

TO BE SOLD.—A DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, the cylinder 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 6 ft. stroke; also a 12 in. double-acting PISTON PUMP, and about 30 yards of 10 inch faced PUMP TREES; also TWO PIT PULLIES, for flat ropes, with wrought-iron arms, size 8 feet diameter each, the one 8 inches wide on the face, the other 5 inches.

The whole of the above as good as new, and have been at work only six months. Apply to Messrs. PRATT and CREWE, Bottenlow Colliery, Stoke-upon-Trent.

In Chancery.

In the MATTER of the STOWE IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED), and the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

MR. WILLIAM WARD ABBOTT is instructed to **SELL BY AUCTION**, at the New Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the above Matter, bearing date the 3d day of May, 1867, and with the approbation of his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court this Matter is attached, certain

MINES ON THE ESTATE OF STOWE NINE CHURCHES.

Near WEEDON, in the county of NORTHAMPTON, near the London and North Western Railway, about eight miles from Northampton, and connected with the railway by a tramway, comprised in a lease bearing date the 15th of June, 1861, made between the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy of the one part, and Wordsworth Harrison, Alexander Kelly the younger, Wallace Pedder, John Wilson Pedder, and Whitton Arundell of the other part, whereby the said mines were demised to the said lessees for the term of 14 years, from the 1st of January, 1861, at the yearly rent for every acre of the surface of the said mines and premises occupied by the lessees, or rendered by them unavailable for mining purposes, of £5, and at the further annual rent after the first six years the said term of £1000 (such rents being minimum rents and payable quarterly) and subject to royalties on the excess in any quarter of a year of 6d. per ton of iron ore, yellow ochre, and sand, and 4d. per ton of limestone.

The MINES and PREMISES now offered for sale comprise all mines, and quarries, veins and beds of ironstone, yellow ochre, and limestone, and under all those several classes, pieces, or parcels of land, containing together about 1730 acres, belonging to the Governors of the said Charity, and situate the whole of their landed estate in the parish of Stowe Nine Churches aforesaid, and the use jointly with the lessors of the said tramway in connection with the siding on the main line of the said railway.

Particulars will be ready 21 days prior to the sale, and may be had gratis of the Official Liquidator, Mr. JOHN WALKER FORD, No. 8, Walbrook, City; Messrs. PARKER, ROOKE, and PARKERS, No. 17, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. YARL and SALMON, Ulverston, Lancashire; and of the Auctioneer, Mr. WILLIAM WARD ABBOTT, No. 26, Bedford-row, London, and Eynesbury, St. Neots.

PARKER, ROOKE, AND PARKERS, No. 17, Bedford-row, London, Esq. (Solicitors for the Official Liquidator). Dated this 3d day of May, 1867.

HAWKMOOR MINE, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 22, 1867, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned extensive

MINING MATERIALS.

At **HAWKMOOR MINE**, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, viz.:

ONE very superior WATER WHEEL, 18 ft. diameter and 15 ft. breast, axles and rings, with sweep rods, &c., complete.

ONE WATER WHEEL, 21 ft. diameter and 11 ft. breast, iron axles and rods and travellers, complete.

ONE WATER WHEEL, 20 ft. diameter and 5 ft. breast, iron axles, frame arms, with drawing machine, 12 head of stamps (cast-iron axle), complete. Three 50 ft. sheers, two capstans, 50 fms. 8 in. shaft rod, 50 fms. 9 in. shaft rod, 2½ in. round iron rods and pulleys (complete), 200 fms. of ¾ and 1 inch machine chain, 6 ft. 9 in. pumps, one 15 ft. 11 in. plunger pole, one 7 ft. 11 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, one 4 ft. 13 in. H-piece, one 8 ft. 13 in. H-piece, one 6 ft. 13 in. windbore, one 5 ft. 13 in. matching, one 13 in. S-plunger pole, one 6 ft. 11 in. pump, one 6 ft. 11 in. pump, 50 13 in. pumps, with bottoms (complete), 20 11 in. pumps, with bottoms, one 7 ft. 11 in. working, one 8 ft. 11 in. windbore, one 6 ft. 12 in. doorpiece, one 10 ft. 12 in. plunger pole, one 6 ft. 12 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, three 8 ft. 9 in. pumps, one 8 ft. 13 in. pole case, one 7 ft. 15 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, one 8 ft. 18 in. windbore, one 6 ft. 13 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, one 8 ft. 18 in. windbore, one 3½ ft. 13 in. doorpiece, one 3½ ft. 14 in. H-piece, one 8 ft. 12 in. windbore, one 6 ft. 12 in. doorpiece, one 9 ft. 12 in. working, one 5 ft. 14 in. matching, one 5 ft. 9 in. matching, two 9 ft. 9 in. windbores, one 6 ft. 9 in. doorpiece, one 9 ft. 8 in. working, one 6 ft. 10 in. doorpiece, 23 9 ft. 10 in. pumps, one 9 ft. 10 in. pump, one 9 ft. 12 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland, one 6 ft. 12 in. windbore, one 6 ft. 12 in. doorpiece, one 9 ft. 11 in. working, one 8 ft. 18 in. pump, one 4 ft. 13 in. pump, one 9 ft. 11 in. pump, two 9 ft. 9 in. windbores, one 6 ft. 12 in. doorpiece, one 5 ft. 10 in. pump, 20 pairs of 5 and 8 in. ironing plates, two 20 ft. 20 ft. pairs of 5 and 8 in. ironing plates, 4 tons of 2½ by ¾ in. tram rails, four wagons, shaft rolls, bucket rods, six machine kibbles, staples and glands, pairs hammered iron caps (various sizes), pump rings, yokes, poppet heads, keys and stands, ladders, one double crab wheel, one single ditto, 50 fms. air pipes, old and new brass bearings, 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, screw taps, smiths' and miners' tools, dressing sheds and tools, launders, a quantity of new and old iron, also a lot of scrap iron, old and new timber, 400 lbs. powder, miners' dial and chain, account-house furniture, Cornish cranes, &c.

The above will be found worthy the attention of mine agents, ironmasters, and others, the plant and materials being of good quality, the pitwork especially being very superior, and in good condition.

Hawkmoor is situate about half a mile from Gunnislake, and the same distance from Netstake Quay, on the navigable part of the River Tamar, and is approached by the railway station at Tavistock, and is approached by a good road affording every facility for the removal of materials.

Refreshments at Twelve o'clock.

Dated Uppaton, Milton Abbot, May 18, 1867.

THE CWM CELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS.

BRAND C & C.

IMPORTANT IRONWORKS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Wednesday, June 5, at Two o'clock precisely, at Auction Mart, London, in one lot, the important, extensive, and valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as the

CWM CELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS.

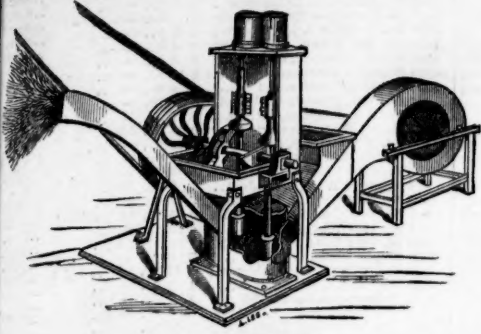
With the COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, FORGE and ROLLING MILLS, and ENGINEERING WORKS, situate in the parish of ABERYSTWYTH, in the county of MONMOUTH, about twenty miles from the shipping port of Newport, and in direct communication therewith by means of the Monmouthshire Railway, which runs through the property, and of the Blaenavon Railway, within a few yards of the entrance gates. The estates and works of Messrs. C. and C. Bailey and of the Blaenavon Company adjoin the property.

The total area of the MINERAL PROPERTY is 999½. 08. 22½, of which 13½. 13 are freehold, and 559½. 38. 9½ are leasehold, and there are eleven acres of coal of the aggregate thickness of 41 ft., and seven acres of rich ironstone, extending over the whole of this large area; there are also several veins of excellent fire-clay, used in the manufacture of bricks for the works. The mines raised are the same as those raised at the works of the Blaenavon Company of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey.

The COAL is a first-class coal for iron-making, or for sale for steam purposes, and the iron produced has a good reputation in the market, and the brand make of the iron is well known in Great Britain, on the Continent, in the States, and the Colonies. The extent and capacity of the works may be seen from the fact that the forges and mills have averaged for six years, ending in a yearly make of 39,000 tons.

From a survey made in December, 1865, by Mr. John Hedley, the mining engineer, the quantity of coal then unworked exceeded 20,000,000 tons, and of ironstone 7,300,000 tons. There are 11 pits on the freehold, from 20 to 210 yards in depth, for raising minerals down to the bottom seam, the pits being and for ventilating the mines, and the whole of the workings are effectively drained. There are nine pits on the leasehold property, the same purposes now in use, from 66 yards to 220 yards deep, several shafts are used, but which can be made available hereafter in winning measures to be worked. The quantities of coal and mine raised on an average of six years have been 394,200 tons annually.

CHILDS' PATENT ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.



THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 10-stamp mill, and of far greater force, giving a blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known impalpable powder, saving every particle of the product for future use. A result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater force is combined than by any other known method. The patentee has a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon ores, and all other substances to be crushed.

A. B. CHILDS,
No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

GLAHOLM AND ROBSON,
HENDON PATENT ROPE, SUNDERLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STEEL
IRON, and HEMP ROPES FOR COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c.

PRENTICE'S GUN COTTON COMPRESSED CHARGES FOR MINING AND QUARRYING.

The principle thus introduced, insures the most perfect attainment of the points essential for the safety and stability of the material, at the same time securing the highest effective power. A charge of any given size exerts six times the explosive force of gunpowder.

The enormous power confined in a short length at the bottom of a hole allows of a much greater amount of work being placed before each saving considerably in the labour of drilling.

Charges are made of every diameter required, the length varying with the size. Any number may be placed in a hole. Each charge is fully equal to 10 lb. of powder.

PRICES.
Per case, containing 500 charges of any diameter 35s.
Per half case, containing 250 charges of any diameter 18s.
Per quarter case, containing 125 charges of any diameter 9s.

Terms, cash.
MANUFACTURED BY
JAS PRENTICE AND CO., 82, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.
WORKS, STOWMARKET.
LONDON AGENT, MR. THORNE.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,
PATENTERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
IMPROVED

ATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
ATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSITY WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
NILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER THAN FIRST CLASS CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD STRENGTH.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvement, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF MACHINES.

Results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to **HEAPEN THE COAL**, and **IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL**, to **STEN THE LABOUR**, and also to **MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION** of the mine.

Communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will **TAKEN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES** who **MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY** in the construction of any such **INFRINGEMENT** is made.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY,
ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and WATERPROOF SAFETY
BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY SOLICIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR PATENT BLASTING POWDER, which has been fully tested by time, and the growing estimation in which it is held among men proves its great superiority over ordinary gunpowder.

It possesses the following advantages:—
WEIGHT being about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and EQUAL IN STRENGTH, bulk for bulk, an IMMENSE SAVING IS EFFECTED on the score of CONSUMPTION.
It creates, on explosion, only about ONE-HALF as much SMOKE as ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and this smoke being of a lighter nature soon passes off, and an IMPORTANT SAVING IS thus EFFECTED on the score of TIME.
ADAPTED TO ANY CLIMATE, DOES NOT BECOME WASTEFUL BY BEING EXPOSED TO THE ATMOSPHERE, IS NOT MORE DANGEROUS in use than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

INTRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE OF THIS BLASTING OIL IS TEN TIMES OF GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY AND SAVING IN TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

It is heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamper being required.

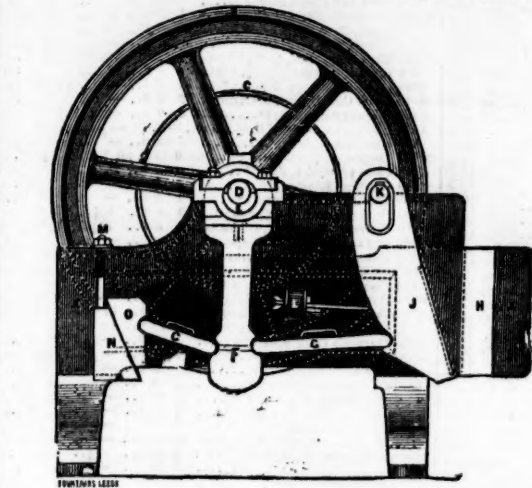
A charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shatters and displaces it at the natural joints, or, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous charges from any other blasting material would do.

An invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. W. & A. O. Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

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MINE AND SHARDEALERS,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

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The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given us satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANY, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

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Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

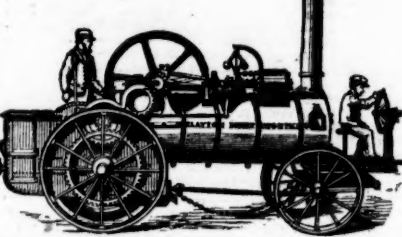
General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered three machines for this estate.

SILAS WILLIAMS.

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NOTE.—Nearly 8000 Engines and 6000 Threshing Machines have been made by this firm within the last few years.

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Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1861; at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London; at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865; and at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, in Dublin, 1865.

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EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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N.B.—Medicines and fees superseded.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
5000	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	8 12 5	0 5 0	Jan. 1887
200	Botallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	438 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1886
10000	British Slate Company	10 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	—
4000	Brookwood, c. Cardigan	1 11 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1886
4000	Broadford, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1886
4000	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 0	Aug. 1886
916	Cargill, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	10 12	13 15 0	1 6 0	Aug. 1886
1867	Cwm Erfin, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	22 18 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1886
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	379 10 3	3 0 0	April 1887
280	Derwent Mines, c. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	169 10 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1887
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	400	380 400	1054 0 0	6 0 0	Mar. 1887
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	825 10 0	4 0 0	April 1887
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	5% 5% 5%	14 9 6	0 2 0	April 1887
300	East Darwen, c. Cardiganshire	22 0 0	—	—	140 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1887
128	East Pool, c. t. Pool, Hlogan	24 5 0	—	—	397 10 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1887
5000	East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1887
1906	East Wheel Lovell, c. t. Wendron	3 9 0	—	8% 9	2 15 0	0 7 6	April 1887
2800	Foxdale, c. t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	70 0 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1887
5000	Frank Mills, c. t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	8 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1886
5000	Great Laxey, c. t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	19	17% 18%	6 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1887
4908	Great Wheel Vor, c. t. Helston	40 0 0	—	18% 17% 18%	11 5 6	0 7 6	Mar. 1887
1024	Herodasfoot, c. t. near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	40 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1887
4000	Hingston Down, c. t. t.	5 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1886
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	489 10 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1887
3000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	—	4% 5	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1886
3000	Miners Boundary, c. t. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	212 13 0	4 0 0	May 1887
18000	Miners Mining Co. c. t. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Miners of Ireland, c. t. t.	7 0 0	—	17% 17% 18	—	—	—
40000	Myndy Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1886
300	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	137 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1887
6000	Prosper United, c. t. St. Hilary	8 14 0	—	2% 3	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1887
1120	Providence, c. t. Uny Lelant	19 6 7	31	30 32	82 7 6	0 10 0	Feb. 1887
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	350	840 850	550 10 0	6 0 0	Mar. 1886
4000	South Darwen, c. t. t.	3 6 6	—	—	18 11 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1887
6000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Hlogan	9 0 0	—	15% 14% 15	17 7 6	2 0 0	Feb. 1887
3000	W. Chiverton, c. t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	68	64 66	470 0 0	3 0 0	April 1887
400	West Wheel Seton, c. t. Camborne	47 10 0	—	13% 140	622 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1886
512	Wheel Basset, c. t. Hlogan	5 2 6	—	72% 70	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1886
1024	Wheel Friendship, c. t. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	3 1 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1887
1220	Wheel Killy, c. t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	2% 3	61 0 0	0 12 6	Mar. 1887
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, c. t. Menheniot	8 0 0	—	15	241 15 0	2 10 0	April 1887
2000	Wheel Rose, c. t. Scortier	5 17 0	—	—	54 10 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1887
396	Wheel Seton, c. t. Camborne	58 10 0	121% 110 115	—	46 15 0	1 0 0	April 1887
1040	Wheel Trelawny, c. t. Liskeard	5 17 0	—	—	—	—	—
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	22% 2	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
5000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	8	7 5	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1886
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil	0 14 0	33s.	2% 3	0 2 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1887
20000	Fortuna, c. Spain	2 0 0	—	1% 2 1/2	1 13 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1887
70000	English and Australian	2 10 0	—	3% 2 1/2	22 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1886
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	19	—	7% per cent. per annum.	—	—
10000	Gonessa, c. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1885
15000	Linares, c. t. Spain	2 0 0	—	3 3/4	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1887
30000	Panuco, c. t. Mexico	2 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—
10000	Ponteband, c. t. France	20 0 0	—	2% 2 1/2	4 3 2	1 3 6	Dec. 1886
100000	Scott Phillip, c. t. Clunes	1 0 0	—	7% 8 1/2	72 15 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1887
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t.	1 0 0	—	3% 3 1/2	0 9 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1886
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	56%	55 57	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1886
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, c. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	1 1/2	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. t.	0 10 0	—	—	7 7 6	—	—
20000	Australasian, c. t. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France [15750 lbs. pd.]	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—
2464	Burra Burra, c. t. South Australia	1 10 0	—	—	12 0 0	—	—
20000	Capula, c. t. Nicaragua	2 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
30000	Chontales, c. t. Nicaragua	2 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. t. Cuba	43 10 0	—	—	16 10 0	—	—
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile	16 10 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia [150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.]	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	East del Rey, c. Brazil	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. t. New Granada	1 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. t. South Australia	1 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
83900	Mariquita	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
12500	Nerubia Coal and Iron [6000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. t. New Zealand	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
51000	New Quebrada, c. t. Venezuela	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, c. t. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Rossa Grande, c. t. Brazil	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. t. Mexico	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Schlossberg Colliery	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
4374	United Mexican, c. t. Mexico	28 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver, c. t. t.	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Val Antigua, c. t. t.	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Val Sassam, c. t. t.	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Valianza, c. t. Italy	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. t. Italy	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Washoe, c. t. t.	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. t. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Yudanamutana, c. t. S. A. t.	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
40000	Alliance	25 0 0	18	14 15	—	—	—
40000	Australian Mort. Loan and Finance	5 0 0	5	4% 4%	—	—	—
20000	Australasian	40 0 0	62	4% 4%	—	—	—
10000	Bank of Egypt	25 0 0	34	—	—	—	—
50000	Bank of New Zealand	10 0 0	—	18 19	—	—	—
25000	Bank of Ottago	10 0 0	—	5% 6 1/2	—	—	—
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25 0 0	—	36 38	—	—	—
20000	British North American	50 0 0	52	50 52	—	—	—
5015	Canada Company	32 10 0	—	69 71	—	—	—
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Chartered Bank India, Australia, and China	20 0 0	16% 16% 17%	—	—	—	—
20000	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	25 0 0	30	28 30	—	—	—
50000	City	10 0 0	13	12% 13%	—	—	—
30000	Colonial	25 0 0	—	36 38	—	—	—
40000	Company of African Merchants	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
150000	Consolidated Bank	4 0 0	4%	4% 4%	—	—	—
50000	ditto	4 0 0	4%	4% 4%	—	—	—
300000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England	9 0 0	2%	2% 2%	—	—	—
20000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.	5 0 0	—	2% 2%	—	—	—
20000	English and Swedish	20 0 0	17%	17 18	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Bank	25 0 0	—	20 21	—	—	—
202500	Imperial Ottoman	10 0 0	21	20 21	—	—	—
150000	International Financial Society	5 0 0	2%	2% 2%	—	—	—
300000	International Land Credit	6 0 0	—	2% 2%	—	—	—
30000	London Chartered Bank of Australia	20 0 0	2%	2% 2%	—	—	—
37500	London and County	20 0 0	57	56 57	—	—	—
40000	London Financial Association	25 0 0	3	2% 3	—	—	—
72000	London Joint-Stock	15 0 0	44	42 43	—	—	—
5000	London and River Plate	40 0 0	45	47 49	—	—	—
20000	ditto	10 0 0	11% 11% 12%	—	—	—	—
20000	ditto	10 0 0	11% 11% 12%	—	—	—	—
10000	London and South-Western	20 0 0	—	18 19	—	—	—
5000	London and Venezuela	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	94	92 95	—	—	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange	12 10 0	5%	3% 4%	—	—	—
10000	Merchant	25 0 0	—	13 16	—	—	—
5000	ditto	20 0 0	10	—	—	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial	20 0 0	8	6% 7%	—	—	—
20000	National of Australia	20 0 0	—	18% 19%	—	—	—
20000	National of Liverpool	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	National Provincial of England	42 0 0	—	12 14	—	—	—
45000	ditto	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	National	20 0 0	68	61 63	—	—	—
20000	New South Wales	20 0 0	46	44 46	—	—	—
60000	Oriental Bank Corporation	25 0 0	42	42 44	—	—	—
27216	Provincial Banking Corporation	10 0 0	4	—	—	—	—
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25 0 0	85	83 85	—	—	—
10000	ditto	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Union of Australia	25 0 0	48	46 48	—	—	—
10000	Union of Ireland	22 0 0	14	13 15	—	—	—
80000	Union of London	15 0 0	40	38 40	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.
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